

American Monthly Magazine.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1893.

NO. 5.

ROMANCES AND INCIDENTS ON THIS SIDE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

By Mildred Spotswood Mathes, Regent, Representing the Memphis Chapter in the Continental Congress, Feb. 23, 1893.

Tennessee had a share in our great National struggle for Independence, which is not sufficiently appreciated by historians of the Revolution. She inherited some of the victories won on the soil of other States, since many of her pioneers and founders had fought the British on battle-fields throughout the Southern colonies, before the spirit of adventure and dissatisfaction had led them into the beautiful Indian hunting ground called Tennessee.

Daniel Boone, the scout, in advance of civilization and emigration made his first adventure into this land of wonder and enchantment in 1760, and, on his return, told of this marvelously beautiful country to deaf ears. In 1764, he came again, and still his glowing accounts fell upon incredulous listeners. 1769, he was accompanied by young farmer James Robertson, who confirmed Boone's reports.

The people of North Carolina were suffering under the exactions of Governor Tryon, and the insolence of the "Red-coated minions," so it was decided that Robertson should follow Boone and his party across the Alleghenies and tell them the exact condition of the country. When they arrived where the swift Watauga rushes down the mountain side, and the whole scene burst upon him, Robertson exclaimed, "It seems to me this is the Promised Land!" A few miles distant a faint curl of smoke was noticed among the trees and they thought that it must be the fires of some Indian hunters, so

approached with caution, and found it to be the cabin of a white man named William Bean, a former companion of Boone in 1760. Bean was the first white settler west of the Alleghanies at Watauga, now Elizabethton. The explorers were welcomed by Bean, and, after piloting Robertson around for a few days, Boone made his first expedition into the wilds of Kentucky. Robertson decided at once that this was the place for the settlement, and began planting a crop of corn for the incoming settlers for the first year. Robertson, after a most perilous and eventful journey back to North Carolina, returned in the spring with some sixteen families, and to their great astonishment found a dozen or more cabins built by people of Virginia, who had been led hither by the favorable reports of the hunters who had penetrated into this unknown region west of the mountains. These brave and intrepid men were the Robertsons, Shelbys, Seviers, Greers, Bledsoes, Talbots, Carters, Doneldsons, Tiptons, and others, who not only attained a prominent place in the history of Tennessee, but were the invincibles in courage and strength, who conquered the greatest and most warlike tribes of Indians known to this continent, and who likewise had a Revolutionary history of their own, one replete with brave and strong deeds in proportion to the hardships and dangers of those days. It is a history on dark and bloody ground, and concerned not only, as in other colonies, with the British foe, but with most powerful savage enemies. It is a history necessarily obscure, since in that early pioneer age the leisure for employing the historian's art was lacking, and the men of action who had still before them a struggle for a State, had afterwards little opportunity for transmitting their story to posterity. Yet in spite of its obscurity, one is well justified in reclaiming for it a place in life, which presents the elements of hardihood and romance.

Fort London was built in 1756, about thirty miles from where Knoxville now stands, and was the first Anglo-American settlement west of the Alleghanies and south of Pennsylvania. It was built in the heart of the Cherokee nation on the eastern side of Little Tennessee river and a mile above the mouth of Tellico river. The Indians pledged allegiance to the British

crown, and required that a fort should be built for the safety of their women and children in the event their warriors should be called out against the French. Echota was the capital city of all the Indian tribes from Tennessee river to the mountains of Georgia. It was situated on the northern banks of the Tellico and about five miles from Fort London. Here was the great Council House where all important questions in peace and war were decided. This was also the home of the Great Archimagus, or king of the Cherokee nation. Oconnostota, the most powerful chieftain of all the tribes near by, was the abode of the "beloved woman," or prophetess of the tribes, who lived in barbaric splendor, and was a woman queenly and commanding. Her house was more distinguished than the rest in size, and was covered with all sorts of spotted skins, and an otter in the coils of a watersnake was the coat of arms of Nancy Ward, the queen and prophetess who was to play such an important part in the fate of so many people, and almost in the destiny of a nation. She was about thirty-five years of age, and her father was an English officer named Ward, and her mother was a sister of the Vice-King Atta Culla Chilla, who was a silver tongued orator, a wise and good chieftain and very friendly towards his white brothers. Nancy Ward was more than queen, she was the inspired sibyl; her power was absolute; her influence was always on the side of justice and humanity, and on this account she was called the "beloved woman."

Ecota was one hundred and fifty miles from the Watauga settlement, and the distance was an unbroken wilderness. Peace and happiness reigned until Alexander Cammeron, a Scotchman, came and told the settlers that they were encroaching on the land of the Indians, and if they did not leave they would be removed by British bayonets. Cammeron was a British Superintendent of Southern Indian affairs, but whispered to Robinson and Sevier, that if they would pay a reasonable sum to him they might stay unmolested. They did not accede to this rascally proposal, and he grew very angry, stormed and threatened. They refused to accept security through bribery. This brought about about a great council of all the Indian

tribes at Watauga; a treaty was drawn up and signed by the head men of the tribes; the council broke up and a friendly festivity was indulged in by both white and red men, when a rifle shot was heard, and one of the young braves fell lifeless. This caused a sudden and hasty departure of the Indians. It was afterwards learned that the murderer was a young man from Wolf's Hill, Virginia, whose brother had been killed by the Indians when with Boone, in Kentucky.

James Robertson, went alone to Ecota, and met the various tribes of Indians who were there by the thousand in full war paint and feathers; he told them plainly that the murderer of the young brave did not belong to their settlement, that he had fled, and that they desired to live in peace and brotherhood with the red men. A hand-shaking and good will prevailed and they parted as friends, and Robertson made the personal acquaintance of the Prophetess, and felt the importance of securing her continued good will.

While Robertson was away Sevier had built a fort, called Fort Lee, and gathered all the white settlers into it, numbering not more than one hundred. These two events, Seviers' skill in fortifying, and Robertsons' successful embassy to the Indians gave them at once an elevated position in the settlement. Four years of perfect peace followed. Crowds of emigrants continued to come in. Stout hearts and strong arms added to the wealth and security of the community, and more forts were built. In 1773, Boone again appeared in Watauga, with his wife and children and four or five other families to make the first settlement in Kentucky. These are the first white women who ever crossed the Cumberland mountains. At Cumberland Boone was joined by forty well-armed men, making a party of about eighty. While unconscious of danger, and passing through a narrow defile, they were startled by a terrific yell of a large body of savages, a desperate fight ensued, and many whites were killed, among them Boone's son. They fell back to Watauga, and Boone remained there till after Lord Dunmore's war, which broke out along the border's of Virginia. Weak as the settlement was and surrounded by hostile Indians, Sevier resumed his rank in the Virginia line and took charge of a

company in Colonel Innes' regiment, and Evan Shelby raised over fifty volunteers and hastened to join Colonel Lewis. The Watauga men were twenty-five days passing through the wilderness, over mountain gorges, deep defiles, where not even an Indian trail had been made, and joined the Virginia army and camped near the junction of the Kenawha and the Ohio, and it was here that the "Tall Watauga boys" learned the bloody trade, which it was theirs to follow for almost a generation. In the morning they saved the army from surprise, and in the evening they turned the tide of victory. Next morning one thousand Virginians were asleep under the trees, when not a mile away fifteen hundred savages led by the brave Cornstalk, and the infuriated Logan was stealing upon them. Robertson and Valentine Sevier had gone out early to shoot a deer, and discovered them, fired at them, and then hasted to alarm the sleeping army. A terrible conflict lasted all day. Victory wavered first on one side and then on the other. Colonel Lewis was killed and left his command to Evan Shelby. The battle was still undecided when Isaac Shelby, who had command of the Watauga boys and two other companies, dashed to the rear of the enemy and opened a deadly fire on the savages. They flew like the wind to their far-off home on the Sciota. At this period Sevier lost his wife in Virginia. At the age of twenty-nine he was left a widower with two manly boys, nine and eleven. Sevier had been married before he was seventeen years old.

The battles of Concord and Lexington were fought, and when the news reached the secluded spot of Watauga, every man sprang to his feet and grasped his rifle, and begged to be allowed to aid his countrymen on the sea-board. Not a single Tory was to be found; every man was a patriot, burning to fight. A fine body of riflemen was raised and furnished at their own expense. For more than five years they stood alone giving help and not receiving any from the sea-board settlement. Before the riflemen were dispatched, the Cherokees became so hostile that it was necessary for every able bodied man to protect his own fireside.

Nancy Ward was well into the secrets of the Indians, and

she went to Isaac Thomas, an Indian trader, at midnight, and told him to tell Robertson that the whole Indian nation was on the war path, to be ready; they might hear the war whoop any night, and, through the timely warning of this "beloved woman," the savage plans were thwarted and they were repulsed with heavy loss. Every one had taken refuge in the fort, except good Mrs. Bean, who had so many friends among the Indians that she did not fear them; she was dragged out of her house, and a gun pointed at her head, with threats to shoot if she did not tell them how many men and guns were in the fort. She told a scary enough tale and they spared her life, and sent her to the town to teach the squaws how to make bread and attend the cows. Smarting under defeat, the Indians took young Moore a prisoner, and burned him at a stake. This delighted them all so much that they decided that Mrs. Bean should have the same fate, so they tied her to a stake, piled up the fagots around her, and were about to light the fire when Nancy Ward appeared and ordered her released. Dragging Canoe, a powerful and most revengeful chieftain of the Chicamauga's, contended for her execution, but she was liberated and sent home to her husband, with an escort.

Nancy Wards' information caused Dragging Canoe's defeat at Fort Patrick Henry, and the people felt safe at Watauga and went about their usual avocations. On one occasion a number of women ventured out of the fort to take exercise, and bring water from a spring. Among these was Catherine Sherrill, a daughter of one of the earlier settlers. She was a dark, rich type of beauty, of about twenty years. Her free life in the wilds had given her the fleetness and activity of a deer, and, while unsuspecting danger, a sudden war whoop rang through the woods, and a band of yelling savages rushed towards them; the women darted to the gate of the fort, the Indians close upon them. Catherine had gone further than the rest, and was cut off from the entrance. Sevier saw her danger and rushed out to her rescue in the face of three hundred yelling savages; Robertson pulled him back, saying, "You cannot save her, and will destroy us all." Kate saw her peril; the tomahawk and scalping knife were waving over her head; the savages were

between her and the gate; she turns and makes for a stockade, which was some distance from the entrance, and leaps over an eight-foot high palisade and falls into the arms of Sevier, who was waiting there to catch her, and for the first time he called her "His bonnie Kate, his brave girl for a foot race." The Indians had about sixty killed and a great number wounded, without any damage to the whites.

Rev. Charles Cummings was justly called the "Fighting Parson." On Sundays he would lay aside his hunting, or fighting shirt, and put on his Sunday coat, with his shot pouch over his neck and rifle over his shoulder, would enter the pulpit, set his gun up in the corner and the shot pouch in front of him and would preach to a congregation, armed in this manner; he was with Sevier in almost all of his campaigns, and it was often told on him after Indian and Tory fights that he was so practiced in the art of swearing that he had to learn his prayers over again.

Constant warfare was now begun. Every Indian town was burned, all standing grain and cattle destroyed, except Ecota, the home of Nancy Ward, who never failed to send warning. Fully thirty-five Indian battles were fought, and astounding as it may seem, Seveir claims to have only lost six men. By these brave Watauga boys holding at bay the savages the people of the Carolinas and Virginia were enabled to make such effectual resistance against the British. Sevier's success as a fighter was due to a Napoleonic rapidity of movement—he always made the attack and introduced the "Tennessee yell," which paralyzed even the savages. The country became infested with Tories, who committed all sorts of depredations as they were making their way into the Indian territory, and it was on the information of a Tory's wife that Sevier's life was saved. A plot had been made to murder the family and fire the house at midnight. The Tories were all caught and hanged.

One day the savages were rushing on a settlement with a terrible war whoop; the men ran to the front to meet them in open fight. A woman was out milking the cow, she saw her danger, so she slipped behind a tree. The fight was desperate. The settlers' powder was out, and a knife and tomakawk fight

ensued; the woman flew to the house, filled her bonnet with powder, ran to the men and distributed it among them. This enabled them to open a deadly fire, and scarcely an Indian escaped. After the fight they looked around to see if the woman was killed, and found her behind a tree, down on her knees, praying. She went into history a nameless woman, but her brave deed lives in our hearts and memories. Another woman, when her cabin home was being attacked by the Indians, picked up the bullets and moulded them over and handed them to the men, saying: "Here, give them back to them quick." Thus the women did all they could in the face of danger, besides spinning, weaving and making clothes and tending the cattle and fields, parching the corn and beating the corn into meal and soaking it with wild honey or maple syrup, and filling their bags so as to have food ready at a moment's call, in case of invasion. The men lived much in the saddle, they moved not to the bugle's call or tap of the drum, but their work was quickly and well done in the silence of the wilderness, and when they emerged from its depths it was always to dash out and give a fatal blow and return as quickly and quietly as they went. Their hands were upheld in all these eventful times by the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts who did their full part toward every undertaking in laying foundations of society and good government, and making glorious records for a brave, patriotic and talented race.

Three different times a coil was formed to encircle the entire southern colonies. The Indians had been well supplied with arms and ammunition, and one grand destruction was to follow; but this mighty coil was broken and stamped out of existence by the invincible "Watauga boys." They again whipped the revengeful Dragging Canoe at Long Island Flats, at Pleasant Point, and Musgrove Hill. If the front had been as well guarded as the rear, British rule would have terminated in 1779. For two long years more the south sea-board was to be deluged in blood, and at last to be rescued by these same "over maintain men." At this period Sevier lost his truest and most tried friend, by the departure of James Robertson from Watauga, with some of the oldest and most useful men, such

as Bledsoe, Nash, Talbot, Peyton, and Jennings, to form a settlement at Nashville, Colonel John Donelson (father of Mrs. Andrew Jackson) was to take the families and effects by inland navigation from Fort Patrick Henry down the Holston and Tennessee and up the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. The distance was more than two thousand miles. No man, red or white, had ever attempted the voyage, and it lasted four months. The endurance of privation, and suffering, and continued warfare of the savages, the raging waters and elements, rendered this expedition one without parallel in the history of this or any other continent. When one of the boats was attacked by the Indians and everything was thrown into confusion and imminent danger, Mrs. Gower's little girl, named Nancy, sprang to the helm and steered the boat while exposed to the fire of the enemy and was severely wounded, being shot through the thigh. She stood like a heroine at her post, while the men were in disorder and dismay; she made no complaint, and no one knew that she had received the wound until after she had steered the boat out of danger, and her mother noticed blood flowing through her clothes. The conduct of Mrs. Peyton on the same voyage was so self-sacrificing and heroic as to be almost beyond credence. A diary kept by Colonel Donelson, of the boat "adventure," is still preserved in the family, and is a record of the most remarkably thrilling succession of dangers which men, women and children were ever called upon to endure.

Sevier found a little leisure now, as the Indians were on their good behavior, and commenced preparations for the fourteenth of August, to which he invited all his friends, which included every man, woman and child in the territory. "Under wide spreading trees, on long tables that will seat several thousand guests. Near by are a couple of hugh oxen, split open and barbecuing on huge grid-iron over charcoal fires. Cider and apple jack will flow freely, and there will be feasting and dancing until the stars pale on the mountains." But before the feast begins there is a short ceremony to be witnessed in the house. "Nolichucky Jack" had laid aside his hunting shirt, and dressed up in full uniform of a continental colonel,

and by his side stood the graceful and beautiful "Bonnie Kate," who four years ago had leaped into his arms. Before them stood Parson Doak, and with a "contented smile he pronounced John Sevier and Catharine Sherrill man and wife." Before the wedding feast was cold a party of horsemen dashed down the mountain and stopped in front of Sevier's house. They were blood and mud stained, and showed from their bandaged limbs that they had not only given blows, but had taken them in some deadly encounter. North Carolina had enrolled and commissioned her officers, but never paid the "over mountain" soldiers a dollar. They that were able had fed and equipped themselves, or else were furnished by Sevier and Shelby. The War of the Revolution seemed to have reached its darkest hour. The British had taken Charleston and Cornwallis had defeated Gates with great slaughter at Camden. South Carolina was entirely under British subjugation and Georgia was nearly in the same condition. The British army was marching through North Carolina and destroying everything, and often butchering entire families. It was at this gloomy period that the "over mountain boys" left their homes and families endangered hourly from attacks of savages, and rushed to the aid of their distressed countrymen. An Indian fight had no more terror for them than a hunting frolic, or more excitement than a horse race. What they wanted now was to meet the brave General Ferguson, who was threatening to overrun and destroy the entire country, and had sent word that "if they did not cease their hostility he would march over there and wipe out their rebel nest." This determined the "Watauga boys" to cross the mountain and whip Ferguson in his camp. It was difficult to get any to agree to stay at home as a guard. Sevier's two sons were sixteen and eighteen. Both insisted on going. Consent was given for the oldest, but the father led the sixteen-year-old lad to his wife, and said, "Keep him at home." She replied, "Mr. Sevier, he is your son, but there is no horse for him to ride. I think it would be too fatiguing for him to walk." A horse was procured and he fought all through the battle of King's mountain by his father's side.

This most desperate hand-to-hand encounter, the very hottest and most terribly fought battle of the whole war, turned the tide of the American Revolution, and this was due to the courage and desperation with which these "Tall Watauga Boys" fought. It was the Tennessee yell which made the British reel and fall back in terror, and the brave and fearless Ferguson to rush down the mountain side preferring death to defeat. The mountain blazed like a liquid ball of fire, and amid the smoke and roar of artillery, mingled with the screams of wounded and dying, the white flag was raised again and again, and the brave Ferguson repeatedly cut it down with his sword, and it was only after he was riddled with balls on the mountain side that the white flag went up to stay, and a silence fell which bespoke how well the fight was won; how well all had done their duty. This was only broken by the rapid firing of a single rifleman at the further end of the mountain. Courier after courier was sent down to stop this, but in vain. Finally Sevier went down himself. His sixteen-year-old boy threw his rifle aside and rushed into his embrace and said he thought his father was killed and had "determined to shoot as long as there was a 'red coat' on the hill." He had mistaken the wounding of his uncle, Robert Sevier, for his father. Here the brave Colonel Williams fell—Cleveland, Winston, Campbell and McDowell all fought with superhuman strength and led their equally brave men into the very jaws of death, but Shelby and Sevier stood foremost in the great battle which they had planned and conducted to such a victorious issue.

Following the Revolutionary War there was a continuance of Indian hostilities until 1796, when a final treaty of peace was made between the Cherokees and the United States. During these many years of peril, privation and suffering before and after the American Revolution, the firmness and heroism of the noble-souled matrons of Tennessee, and their spirited and fearless daughters was as sublime and inspiring as anything recorded in history; their names have come down to us as worthy of the admiration and respect of their descendants and all mankind. They shared the dangers of the heroes and

are entitled to equal honor and praise for their unsurpassed endurance and devotion to home, patriotism and country.

And I am proud to say after passing over these brief links of history that the descendants of the heroes of the Watauga settlement and King's mountain are to be found scattered all over Tennessee and the Southwest, and that many of them are among the best citizens of Memphis, that they are my nearest and most honored friends; are active members in the "Daughters of the American Revolution;" that they cherish the names and deeds of their ancestors as sacredly as those heroes valued the rights of home and country which we have inherited.



COLONIAL PHILADELPHIA.

*By Mary Weand Dheil Smith, Regent, representing the Philadelphia Chapter
in the Continental Congress, Feb. 23, 1893.*

Other cities are fond of calling the Philadelphia of to-day slow, conservative and provincial; possibly it is so, but let us turn back the pages of time some years, and consider this city at the time of the colonies, when it was truly provincial.

William Penn chose its sight in 1682 on account of the advantages which the Deleware river gave to commerce; the town grew rapidly, one hundred houses being built the first year. Here were the cradles of patriots, brave spirits whose courage grew with their necessities.

This city had the honor to have given birth, in 1719, to the first newspaper published in Pennsylvania, called *The American Oppressed*. Thus was it that these peopled struggled to throw off a yoke that had become well-nigh unendurable. Notwithstanding the "Stamp Act," passed by Parliament in November, 1765, and which, through Pitts' eloquent interference, was repealed the following year; a heavy duty was imposed on tea in June, 1767. In September, 1774, the Continental Congress was organized at Philadelphia, in Carpenter's Hall, and delegates were sent from twelve provinces. They united to plan measures for relief from oppression, and to secure their rights from England. This Congress ended on October 26th, 1774, and it was decided to re-assemble on May 10th, following, if their wrongs were not redressed. The Mother country refused to listen to this demand, and forbade another meeting. No longer able to endure such treatment, the first outbreak occurred in April, 1775. A month later the Congress met in Philadelphia. It was determined that no business dealings should be held with British officers, ships or troops, and everything possible used of home manufacture. They advised the colonies to muster and call out their troops. George Washington, who had earned the respect and esteem of the colonists,

was nominated General of the Army by John Adams, and unanimously elected. What greater good could have happened than that such a man should have filled so important a post at this critical period of our country's history.

We all know that the Declaration of Independence was drawn up and written by Thomas Jefferson, at the Southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, and signed at Independence Hall on July 4th, 1776.

I have, through the courtesy of the Hopkinson family, of Philadelphia, copies of two letters, written by General Washington, which will be of interest. They are addressed to Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The first appoints him a Judge of the United States Court, for the District of Pennsylvania, the first person to hold that office.

UNITED STATES,
Sept. 30th, 1789.

Sir: I have the pleasure to enclose to you a commission as Judge of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, to which office I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, have appointed you.

In my nomination of persons to fill offices in the Judicial Department, I have been guided by the importance of the object; considering it of the first magnitude, and as the pillar upon which our political fabric must rest. I have endeavored to bring into the high offices of its administration such characters as will give stability and dignity to our national government. And I persuade myself they will discover a due desire to promote the happiness of our country by a ready acceptance of the several appointments. The laws which have passed, relative to your office, accompany the commission.

I am, sir, with very great esteem, your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

To the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, Esq.

In the second letter Washington speaks of sitting for his portrait, and shows a sense of humor in the situation.

MOUNT VÉRON, May 16, 1785.

DEAR SIR:—In for a penny, in for a pound, is an old adage. I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painter's pencil that I am now altogether at their beck, and sit like patience on a monument whilst they are delineating the lines of my face. It is a proof among others of what habit and custom can effect. At first I was as impatient at the request, and as impatient under the operation as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing—now no dray moves as readily to the thill as I do to the painter's chair. It may readily be conceived, therefore, that I yielded a ready obedience to your request and to the view of Mr. Pine. Letters from England came to my hand previous to his arrival in America, not only as an artist of acknowledged eminence, but as one who has discovered a friendly disposition toward this country, for which, it seems, he had been marked.

It gave me pleasure to hear from you. I shall always feel an interest in your happiness, and with Mrs. Washington's compliments and best wishes, joined to my own, for Mrs. Hopkinson and yourself, I am, dear sir, your most obedient, affte., humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

To Francis Hopkinson, Esq.

Let us now glance for a moment at some of the men of note. At this period William Bradford, the first printer of Philadelphia, whose acquittal on the charge of criminal libel first vindicated the liberty of the press. Robert Morris, "The Financier of the Revolution" who enabled Washington to make the campaign of Trenton and Princeton by personally collecting the money. Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental Congress during its whole existence. Benjamin Franklin printer, writer and diplomat.

We love to speak the honored names of our forfathers, but do we ever truly appreciate, even when stirred with most patriotic feeling, all that they suffered in their struggles for Independence! Watchful against unseen foes by day and night, hardships endured, sacrifices made, while their families were left unprotected in their homes.

Nor should we forget the women of those times, not only the women who dared danger with a man's bravery, but those of unwritten history, who watched, waited and toiled, denying themselves much. Can we in the days of universal "teas" appreciate what it cost them to deny themselves one draught of "The cup that cheers," or in our kaleidoscopic changes of fashion understand the laying away of the flowered silks and quilted petticoat, and the donning of rough homespun. "Not one cent for tribute, but millions for defence," was the nation's war cry, and the early colonial dames carried it out in detail. Picture them assisting to make the tallow rush lights with which to light their weary task of making soldier's clothes or piecing flags, the last to be raised bright and early in the morning before the British commissioner made his rounds. And the country dames too, who kept the spinning wheel busy in many an old farm house. While their voices were raised in hymns, and their hearts throbbed in prayers for their soldiers suffering at Valley Forge, or leading forlorn hopes in distant fields. Let us pay tribute to their heroic womanhood.



MRS. LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON.

The precedent established by the National and State organizations of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the election of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the twenty-second President of the United States, to the office of President-General of their Society, was of undoubted wisdom. It cannot be questioned that the selection of a woman of national politico-social prestige and precedence was a timely event in the formative period of their association of feminine descendants of the patriot fathers and mothers of 1775-83. This act not only elevated the office above the rivalries of personal interest and aspirations, but gave the society itself, at once, a national scope.

The choice of Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of Adlai Ewing Stevenson, twenty-third Vice-President of the United States, as the successor to the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, in the office of President-General, was an iteration of this sagacious precedent. There was a parity of honors in the selection. The personnel of the national organization was upheld in its integral constituent character and the woman exalted thus won the highest expression of the well-placed confidence of this distinguished aggregation of women representing the most revered of national ancestral memories.

In the antecedent military movements against the French, Virginia took a conspicuous part. The sequel to the sealed packet from St. Pierre to Dinwiddie conveyed by Maj. George Washington, then but 21 years of age, on his return from his perilous journey in midwinter, 1753, from Williamsburg, the Virginia capital, on the James, to La Beouf, the French fort, on the shores of Erie, 500 miles distant, was the French occupation of the forks of Monogahela and Allegheny, and the erection there of Fort DuQuesne in the spring of 1754 as a link in a chain of sixty military posts extending from Quebec to New Orleans, and the organization of a force of Virginia and North

Carolina troops, for counter operations, under Col. Joshua Fry.

This early martial hero in the wars of Colonial times was a native of Somersetshire, England; graduate of Oxford University; settler at Jamestown, 1637; member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia; Commissioner to define the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina; Colonel of Virginia Militia; member of the Governor's Council, 1750; Commissioner to treat with the Indians at Logstown, 1752, and was associated with Peter Jefferson, the father of the author of the Declaration of Independence, in the compilation of a map of the Colony of Virginia.

It was these preliminary experiences which presented Colonel Joshua Fry as the foremost man in the colony for the conduct of the dangerous and momentous enterprise against the French in 1754. Major Washington, with two companies of troops and ten cannon, acting under orders of Colonel Fry, took the advance and marched out of Alexandria, now in sight of this magnificent capital, which bears his name, on the morning of April 2, 1754.

The news of the French, under Contrecoeur, having dislodged a feeble garrison of English at the confluence of the two rivers having reached the front, Washington pushed forward with 150 men to retrieve the loss of that strategic position. Colonel Fry, his superior, advised of the movements, hastened after with the body of his little army. Upon approaching Great Meadows Washington, hearing of the approach of the French with overwhelming numbers, sounded his strength with a reconnoitring party. While Jumonville, with the French lead, lay in ambuscade, the head of Colonel Fry's troops, under Washington, surprised them in their lair, fired the first gun and drew the first blood of the nine years' struggle which drove the French from the vast region stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Ohio, and gave Great Britain a dominion from which she was dispossessed by the military genius of this Virginia major now taking his first lessons in the art of real war under the veteran Fry.

This temporary advantage uncovering the strength of the

enemy, the advance of Colonel Fry's army under Washington threw up hasty entrenchments which were called Fort Necessity, and a courier urged the commander to hasten forward. It was two days after sending this dispatch, on May 31st, 1754, that Colonel Fry died near the confluence of Will's creek and the Potomac, now the site of the enterprising city of Cumberland, in the State of Maryland.

A reinforcement of 400 men from the deceased chief's force was hurried to the relief, and Washington, now in supreme command, planned to push ahead and attack Fort Duquesne. The French, 900 strong, however, assaulted his position at Fort Necessity and compelled him to surrender. The name of Joshua Fry, the four times great-grandfather of Mrs. Stevenson, was thus foremost in the English movements against the French on the Ohio. The campaign so sagaciously planned by him was carried to its conclusion by Major Washington. It was this opportunity under the veteran Fry which gave Washington a prestige beyond the confines of his native State.

The wife of Colonel Joshua Fry was Mary Micon, daughter of Dr. Paul Micon, a French Huguenot and early settler in the colony of Virginia.

From the distinguished woman who now presides over the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution back through the long retrospect of years to this early colonial warrior extends an interesting array of contemporary and antecedent family history in the direct line of ascent.

Letitia Green, who received her baptismal name from her paternal aunt, wife of Major James Barbour, of the war of 1812, was born in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the eighth day of January made memorable by General Jackson's victory over Packenham's British troops at New Orleans, and in 1843 the eighty-ninth round of years after her distinguished colonial ancestor marched at the head of the Virginia forces to drive the French from the possession of the very spot of soil where she first saw the light of mundane things.

Her father, Rev. Lewis Warner Green, in the year of her birth was a professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary

at her native city. He was a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, born in 1806. He began his active life in 1830 as one of the first two graduates of Centre College, Danville, the city of his death in 1863. He graduated in theology at Princeton, and studied at Halle, Berlin and Bonn, in Germany. He was professor at Centre College, and Presbyterian Theological Seminaries at New Albany, Ind., and Alleghany City, Pa.; he was pastor in Pittsburg and Baltimore, and president successively of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia; Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and Center College, his alma mater. He was a man of great erudition and surpassing pulpit eloquence.

In her father's line Mrs. Stevenson is the daughter of the youngest son of Willis Green, a Virginian, a settler in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1779, a representative of Jefferson county, in the Virginia House of Delegates, 1783; Clerk of the Lincoln County Court, which in 1783 composed one-third of all Kentucky, which office he held until Kentucky was separated from Virginia, and admitted into the union in 1792. He was a member of nearly all of the nine conventions during the struggle for autonomy, also of the convention which framed the constitution of the State, and died honored and mourned in 1813.

This eminent man's wife, the paternal grandmother of Mrs. Stevenson, was Sarah Reed, a sister of Thomas B. Reed, a senator of the United States from Mississippi.

The second wife of Dr. Green, married in 1834, and mother of Mrs. Stevenson, was Mrs. Mary Peachy Fry Lawrence, a widow and daughter of Thomas Walker Fry, the second son of Joshua Fry and Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mary Speed Smith. Their homestead in Mercer county, Kentucky, known as the "Spring House," was one of the famous country seats of the Blue Grass region. Mary Walker Fry, Mrs. Stevenson's mother, was the eldest child of this union, and was raised amid the elegant hospitality of this princely home.

Joshua Fry, the maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Stevenson, at the age of fifteen entered the continental line of Virginia, and in 1798 emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Mercer county, near Danville, where he owned large tracts of land. He was the son of John Fry, of Virginia, and a grandson of

Colonel Joshua Fry, commander of the first expedition against the French on the Ohio.

The wife of Joshua Fry, Mrs. Stevenson's great grandmother on the maternal side, was Peachy Walker, the youngest daughter of Doctor Thomas Walker, Commissary General of the Virginia troops in the Braddock Campaign of 1755. Dr. Walker led the first party of explorers into Kentucky in 1730, and the same year built a fort upon the Cumberland. During the Revolution he was a member of the House of Burgesses and of the Committee of Safety from Albemarle County. Two of his sons were officers in the Revolution.

The great great grandfather of Mrs. Stevenson, in the maternal line, James Speed, was a Captain of Virginia Militia from Mecklenburg, Va. At the Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., in the spring of 1781, which was one of the series of desperate encounters under General Greene, which ultimately drove Cornwallis into the trap at Yorktown, Captain Speed was shot through the body. He removed to Kentucky in 1782 and took part in the forming of that first Commonwealth in the list, which, after the struggle for independence, extended the roll of the thirteen States of the original Union to its present magnificent array.

In her childhood, Mrs. Stevenson attended school in Baltimore and at Hampden-Sidney. Upon the return of her father to his native State, in 1856, she continued her educational course at the Walnut Hill Female Institute, six miles from Lexington, Kentucky, and under Reverend J. J. Bullock, at one time Chaplain of the United States Senate. This distinguished educator says of his pupil, in a letter:

"Miss Green was beautiful and accomplished; she was a good Latin scholar, read Cicero's orations with ease and took a high stand in all her studies. . . . She was remarkable for the perfect propriety of her deportment, studious habits, refined and ladylike manners and conscientious discharge of her duties. She was universally beloved and respected."

Miss Green subsequently attended school in New York City, where she finished her education.

A student at Center College named Adlai Ewing Stevenson

left Centre College in the spring of 1857. Dr. Green, with his family including his beautiful daughter Letitia, then in her early teens, did not return to Danville until the fall of that year. Not long after, the young student came to Danville on a visit, and called at the residence of the president of the college. It was then that he first met the fair girl Letitia. A few years later the venerable educator died. His widow and younger daughter removed to Chenona, Illinois, to reside in the family of the late Matthew T. Scott, who had married Miss Letitia's elder sister, Julia.

The gentle whisperings of love which were sensible under the parental roof at Danville became audible to the two young hearts when they met again in the changes which followed in the wake of a great family bereavement.

In the hospitable home of her sister in the month of December, 1866, the nuptial sacrament which united the lives of Adlai Ewing Stevenson and Letitia Green was celebrated by Rev. William T. Green, a cousin of the bride.

Mr. Stevenson, who was of North Carolina stock, one of his ancestors having signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence,* was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1835, and was therefore eight years the senior of his bride. After leaving his alma mater in 1857 he settled in Bloomington, Ill., and studied law in the office of David Davis, later a Justice of the Supreme Court, and still later a Senator of the United States. At the time of his marriage he had made substantial progress in his profession and politics. He was later twice elected a representative in Congress. In 1885 he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General under the Cleveland administration, and was nominated in 1889 to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States. His failure to reach that high honor was due to the partisan hostility of the Senate. In the compensating progress of five brief measures of time, and with favoring circumstances this distinguished citizen now finds himself President of that body, with a majority also in accord with his own political views.

* A copy of this Declaration will be found on another page of this Magazine.—ED.

During this succession of eminent services the bride of 1866, ornamented by her natural and acquired gifts every stage of their progress. She therefore does not come to the social régime of the second place under the constitution without previous training in the polite methods of Congressional and executive circles, and the association of friendships firmly established.

In the interesting family group, which now commemorates the domestic event of 1866, are four children. The eldest, a boy, Lewis Green Stevenson, born in 1868, grown to man's estate, became the private secretary to his distinguished father, when, by the voice of the people, he took the second place of executive, and first place of Legislative rank under the Constitution of the United States of America. The second child, Mary Eliza Stevenson, born in 1872, who assists her mother in her social duties, is a beautiful, dark eyed, black haired, intellectual maiden, with gifts of nature and training from her excellent mother, which will give her a prominent place in the circles of belles of the gay season of 1894.

The younger daughters, Julia Scott and Letitia Ewing Stevenson, both in their teens, will soon make their formal *entre* into the gay life of the capital under the auspices of the beautiful woman who now reigns in the social realm of that favored city.

In their President-General the Daughters of the American Revolution, therefore, have a reflex of Colonial, Revolutionary, and subsequent distinction in National and State affairs, and a representative type of the highest achievements of modern American womanhood.

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM.

STONY POINT.

Silent was the council chamber
Where the lights burned dim,
Showing faces eager, youthful—
Powder-stained or aged and grim.
They had met in grave discussion
Of a deed in danger's way,
And the parchment plan of action
In the misty lamplight lay.

Washington then broke the silence—
All his brow enseamed with pain
As of thought too sad for telling
As he glanced at General Wayne—
“Comrade, 'tis a desperate venture,
Not a theme for boyish sport,
Stony Point is strongly guarded—
Which of you will storm the fort?”

Wayne rose, “Mad Anthony” they called him,
For in the bloodiest fray,
’Twas he who cheered the soldiers on,
And he who led the way.
With quick salute the hero said :
“ Why, General, I’m your man ;
I’d storm the very gates of hell
If you would draw the plan ? ”

* * * * *

Night, and stars upon the river—
Stars and midnight o'er the fort
Where among the British soldiers
Sleep and dreams held royal court.
All forgot were leagues of ocean
’Twixt them and their island home—
On sleep’s rainbow-tinted pinions
Lo, they span the flying foam !

Fathers, husbands, meet their loved ones ;
And beneath the moon’s white beams
Lovers greet their blue-eyed sweethearts
In that fairyland of dreams.

All was silent round the fortress
Save the sobbing of the river,
And the wind which o'er the marshes
Set the sedge-grass all a-quiver.

Suddenly the marsh seemed peopled
With a throng of gliding ghosts,
Who with stealthy steps stole onward
Till they gained the picket posts.
Quick the counter-sign was given
And the frightened sentry bound,
While the mass of moving shadows
Onward swept to higher ground.

In the stillness which engulfed them
Each man heard his strong heart beat
With swift thoughts of wife or mother,
And the death which he might meet.
But there was no fear nor falter,
Through the masking dark they pressed—
Wayne was in the lead before them,
Unto God they left the rest.

Now the bridge is far behind them,
Inner guards are put to rout;
Then the silence deep was broken
By a musket shot and shout.
In a moment all was action,
In the fort were shouts and screams,
And the thrilling blasts of bugles
Shattered all the soldiers' dreams.

There were death and wild disorder,
Flashing sabers, fearful shocks,
Grapeshot from the iron mortars
Ripping up the earth and rocks;
From the port holes of the fortress
Muskets sent their iron hail,
But Wayne's gallant Continentals
For a moment did not quail !

On they swept, a human whirlwind,
While the British held their breath,
On through smoke and hissing grape shot,
On—to triumph or to death !

On—till wounded Wayne is leaning
 'Gainst a captured British gun,
Till the English flag is tattered
 And the citadel is won !

Then the watchword of the foemen
 Quick became their battle cry,
And "The fort is ours!" went pealing
 Upward to the starry sky.
Soon Wayne's watch fires at the outposts
 Set the murky night ablaze;
Thus was Stony stormed and captured
 In the brave colonial days.

SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY

Memphis, Tenn.



WHAT SOME WOMEN DID.

By Mrs. Donald McLean, representing the New York City Chapter (in place of Mrs. John Sherwood, who was unable to be present) at the Continental Congress, February 23, 1893.

First, I would condole with you on the deprivation which we suffer alike—the loss of Mrs. Sherwood's reading—a member of the New York City Chapter Daughters American Revolution. Mrs. Sherwood sheds so lambent a luster on that organization that we—I speak for the Regent, myself and the Chapter at large—felt happy to accord to the Congress the opportunity of hearing one of her famous readings and proud that our Chapter should be so brilliantly represented here. So much the keener, then, the disappointment, when *but a few days* since it was announced that Mrs. Sherwood must, perforce because of illness, give up the writing and reading of her paper, sorrow for her illness mingled with unfeigned perturbation in the New York City Chapter. Shall that body be utterly lacking where all other Chapters are to be ably shown forth? The Regent of our Chapter said, No! and did me the honor to appoint me Mrs. Sherwood's successor. That honor, while truly flattering, fell upon astounded brain and unprepared hands. To fill the gap caused by the absence of Mrs. Sherwood's ability, enriched by careful preparation; Mrs. Sherwood's charm of personality or finish acquired by long, successful experience! How could I? Behold what a fall is here, my country-women! will you deal gently with me, knowing that where you deplore the lack of Mrs. Sherwood's presence, *I* deplore it tenfold? Where you may envelope me in a dark cloud of compassion, *I* feel the contrast with acuteness untold. A week before the assembling of this Congress I had no faintest idea that I was to appear before you—no thought of being called upon for a paper,—therefore not even mental preparation. It seemed to me best, when my Regent, whose requests are the law I delight to obey, called upon me

in the emergency of Mrs. Sherwood's illness, not to fail in response to that call, but to do, as best I may, my duty in that station in which I am suddenly placed, not essaying length or weight in my article—endeavoring only to bring back for a short-lived moment the atmosphere of the Revolutionary day and the bright spirit of womanhood as alive, in those days, within the personelle of three or four women whose individuality should never fail of interest to the members of this Society. Once more I beg your leniency for a written picture upon which merely hours—not days nor weeks—could be expended in portrayal.

Scarce among our own country's heroes is there a name which awakens enthusiasm and kindling memories as does Lafayette's! Yet do we ever hear of that "dearer I," his beloved second self—his wife. It seems to me in reckoning up the heroines of our Revolution great count should be made of those who also served, though they only stood and waited.

Our own great-grandmothers, when they gathered up their courage and stood with bold fronts (albeit such breaking hearts), and sent to the enemies' bullets their husbands and their sons, had, at least, the comfort of the fellow feeling of sacrifice for home and country. But what was consolation for the young and loving Anastesie de Noailles? Married to Lafayette when a girl of fourteen and he a boy of sixteen, what was the world to her but a big garden of delight—to live in, to love in, to play in—but surely not to sacrifice and suffer in!

In the summer of 1776, when inspired by that devotion to the cause of liberty which has made his name famous, Lafayette broke to his young wife the startling news that he wished to leave France and her and fight for liberty in a new world among strangers, did the fair girl cling to him, begging that he leave not her and the sweet baby on her bosom? No! the de Noailles' blood was Bourbon—"noblesse oblige." If her young lord could give his service for a principle—she could give her love! Naught to be gained in home or land for her! Possessed of all the world can give, there was no incentive for her sacrifice, yet it was nobly made and made for us. Shall we not delight to honor her?

In 1777, when Lafayette sailed in the ship "Victory"—name of happy presage!—he left his baby girl, Henriette, to console the brave young wife. Writing from other shores, he says, "Henriette is so delightful that she has made me in love with little girls," and at that very hour the sweet, tiny daughter had been taken by relentless death from the arms of the mother, leaving her alone, indeed, while Lafayette fought *our* battles.

In 1778 the General returned to France for a glimpse of his wife. In the same year, Voltaire, meeting Mme. de Lafayette at a great house in Paris, fell upon his knee before her and complimented her upon the "wise and brilliant conduct of her young husband in America." Later a son came to her and he was called George Washington, thus giving emphasis to the loyalty she felt toward the country her husband helped to save.

A few years of bliss, following her husband's honors in America and France, and, then, the French Revolution! The same chivalric spirit springs to her aid as to the peerless Marie Antoinette;—then imprisonment—well nigh death. Finally, when prison doors opened, Anastasie de Noailles-Lafayette emerged a broken woman, yet with heart strong enough to treasure the thought and souvenirs of America. The Chateau of LaGrange, her last home, was hung with portraits of Washington, Franklin, Morris, Adams and Jefferson. One room in the chateau was furnished entirely with articles from this country, and was styled "America." Only forty-seven when she died, Mme. de Lafayette had given to us and our country service true and gallant, faith, loyalty and a woman's heart; for she gave him in whom she lived and loved.

It is a subject of rightful pride to the New York City Chapter—so we feel—that it has had the honor to send to Mme. de Courcelle, Lafayette's granddaughter, an elegantly engrossed diploma (Tiffany's work), of honorary membership in the Chapter; and not many months since, over \$500.00 was raised by an entertainment, under the auspices of the same Chapter, as part of a nucleus of a fund to procure a bronze statue of General Washington, to be presented to France in recognition of the gift to us by the French people of a statue of General Lafayette.

Will you look now, for a moment, on the dark, reverse picture of an American woman false to this country, although the French woman had been so leal.

Who knows but had "Pretty Peggy Shippen" been true, Benedict Arnold had not been so false! When Major Andre came to these shores he met the fair Peggy. She was the beautiful daughter of Judge Edward Shippen, of Pennsylvania, and unhappily a Tory. Life sped gaily in those days. Andre writes to England of the gala time in honor of Lord Howe, in which he and Margaret Shippen were the leading figures.

The celebration was called a "Mischianza," and included "a regatta, a mock tournament, a ball, a supper and display of fireworks." In the tournament Major Andre was one of the knights of "Pretty Peggy," one of fourteen chosen damsels in whose honor the jousting took place. The two sides adopted distinguishing devices, the one a burning mountain with the motto, "I burn forever;" the other a blended rose of red and white, with motto, "We droop when separated." Miss Shippen, as a Lady of the Blended Rose, was arrayed, so the chronicler tells us, in a "flowing robe of white silk, a rose-colored sash covered with spangles, spangled shoes and stockings, a spangled veil trimmed with silver lace and a towering turban adorned with pearls and jewels." The tournament took place upon the green, sloping banks of the Delaware. The guests arrived in boats and were marshaled to their places to stirring music from all the bands in the army." The tournament was over, fair damsels rewarded brave men, but Pretty Peggy dismissed Andre, and within a year married Benedict Adnold.

What fatal dream of a false ambition possessed her, we do not know, but certain it is that as Arnold matured his treacherous plans, his wife aided and encouraged him.

On that fell morning, when Washington was to breakfast with General Arnold, was detained and said to Lafayette, "Oh! I know you young men are all in love with Mrs. Arnold—hurry on and tell her I will reach her later." On that fateful morning when, at breakfast, in the latticed-windowed, quaint, low cottage, (which until a year ago, when fire destroyed it, was preserved in all its original interest on the banks of

Hudson,) with General Washington's staff, the news was brought Arnold and his wife that the treachery was discovered, and that but a bare chance of escape was possible,—what did her woman's wit?

It is told of her that, after Washington dispatched officers in pursuit of Arnold, he returned to West Point and asked instantly to see Mrs. Arnold. She was apparently distracted. Her condition was pitiable to witness and convinced all present that she was not implicated in her husband's treason. She protested her innocence; she wept; she raved; she evinced at times the utmost terror if approached, declaring wildly that the life of her child—a babe in arms—was endangered. In short, she appeared as if crazed by sorrow. General Washington and his aides, touched with pity for her condition, left her to her grief. When Arnold was heard from, General Washington's first act was to turn to an aide and say, "Go to Mrs. Arnold and inform her that though my duty required that no means should be neglected to arrest General Arnold, I have great pleasure in acquainting her that he is now safe on board a British vessel of war." Mrs. Arnold's conduct had convinced General Washington and his staff of her innocence, especially the young and ardent Hamilton, who has left us so moving an account of her beauty and distress. And yet, my fellow women, it has been indisputably proved that Mrs. Arnold had perfect knowledge of every traitorous step of her husband's life—nay, encouraged and abetted him through all.

Averson, contempt, we doubtless feel for so base a woman as one who betrays her country. But let us whisper it low. There is a small and secret tribute of admiration to the woman's quick *finesse*, which could so readily deceive that great creation—the masculine mind. Great it is, of course, my sisters, but a trifle ponderous, scarce rapid enough in action to cope with deceiving woman. Washington, Lafayette, Hamilton—all protesting poor, deceived Mrs. Arnold's innocence, because, forsooth, of a liquid tear from beauteous eyes, and a piteous tone from dulcet voice.

Let us hope, if we must deceive, we may have superior *man* to deal with, not one of our own lesser sex. The supple mind

of a sister is somewhat better fitted to fence with the artifice of an insignificant feminine brain!

Mrs. Arnold, after the unhappy sojourn in England, where she joined her husband, returned to this country and died in Massachusetts on St. Valentine's Day, eighty-three years old.

The wife of General Philip Shchuyler is too well known in history and story to need save a touch of my faltering pencil. Only two lines form the tale of her life—yet to imaginative mind what pretty story of gallant youth's devotion in the message sung out by young Philip Schuyler from a departing vessel, "Love to sweet Kitty Van Rensselaer if you see her," succeeded by the later, more forceful chapter in her life's bouts, embodied in that staunch declaration of wifely courage and devotion.

"The General's wife must not be afraid." For so said "Sweet Kitty Van Rensselaer" when as General Schuyler's wife, revolutionary storms gathered fast around her and warning friends augured dark and dangerous days. And, indeed, she was not afraid, but walked step by step with her heroic husband through any deprivation and peril until the day when victory came, when she lay down to the well-earned rest not disturbed by earthly calls or cares.

And now, having talked of the foreign wife of a famous man, faithful to America—of the American wife false to it—of the brave woman true to husband and to country—there remains one more name, which will, I make bold to say, interest every Regent here, because of that "fellow feeling which makes us wondrous kind," the name of the grandmother of my own beloved Regent—the Regent of the New York City Chapter; that grandmother whose daring deed of fortitude saved to the Continental army the silver sinews of war, the money chests containing all the coin which lay between the army and pauperism.

The famous old Captain John Underhill's daughter married him who became Captain Avery, paymaster of the Continental army. Thirteen lovely boys and girls blossomed on the parent stem, and surrounded by these, Mrs. Avery kept watch and ward over the family estate in Westchester county, New York,

while her husband hurled guage of battle in the enemies' teeth.

One starless, murky night, Captain Avery made stealthy march home, signalled low for the wife, who never failed response. A whispered word, under low, bending trees, hidden from children and from servants of the place, a silent slipping into the house of the woman, and, throwing wide of concealed trap-door beneath the dining table, a shrill whistle from the captain, yet without, four men appeared from clump of trees, bearing a great chest of glistening silver. On into the house, through the trap-door, into walled and hidden recess; the trap-door dropped in place, table above—is it all a dream? Surely, all is as before—no treasure here for maulrading bands. "All safe, and I'll stay with you to-night, my love," cries the captain, so brave in buff and blue. But in the wan, grey daylight, what comes to shock this fancied safety? "My husband, wake! wake! the Hessians are upon us!" and from every bush and tree trunk, from every knoll and vantage point emerges the hated red coat, and one, only one, of the buff and blue to meet them. Captain Avery will not, cannot fly. Mrs. Avery rushes to the only other man within the house, the negro servant, gives to him her despairing cry for aid, to be carried to the army post, but one mile away. If only he can steal beyond the Hessian's line. False hope! When nearly there, discovered, seized and bound to a tree, where, helpless, the man can use only his stentorian voice. Within the house the Hessians swarm. Before the burning, black long, in the hearth of dining hall, stands the leader.

"Captain Avery, we are informed you have treasure here. Confess, deliver, and *you* are safe." "I confess and deliver nothing," makes answer the valiant Captain. "Brand him until he *does* confess," commands the Hessian. They strip him to the waist and, from his own fireside comes his torture. "Men, have mercy—torture me, not him," pleads Mrs. Avery, but no heed. Again and again is laid on the hideous, sizzling red-hot iron, until nature's limit is reached and Captain Underhill falls, (they *think* dead), mute unto the last.

"Now, madam, it is *your* turn. You know and *shall tell*.

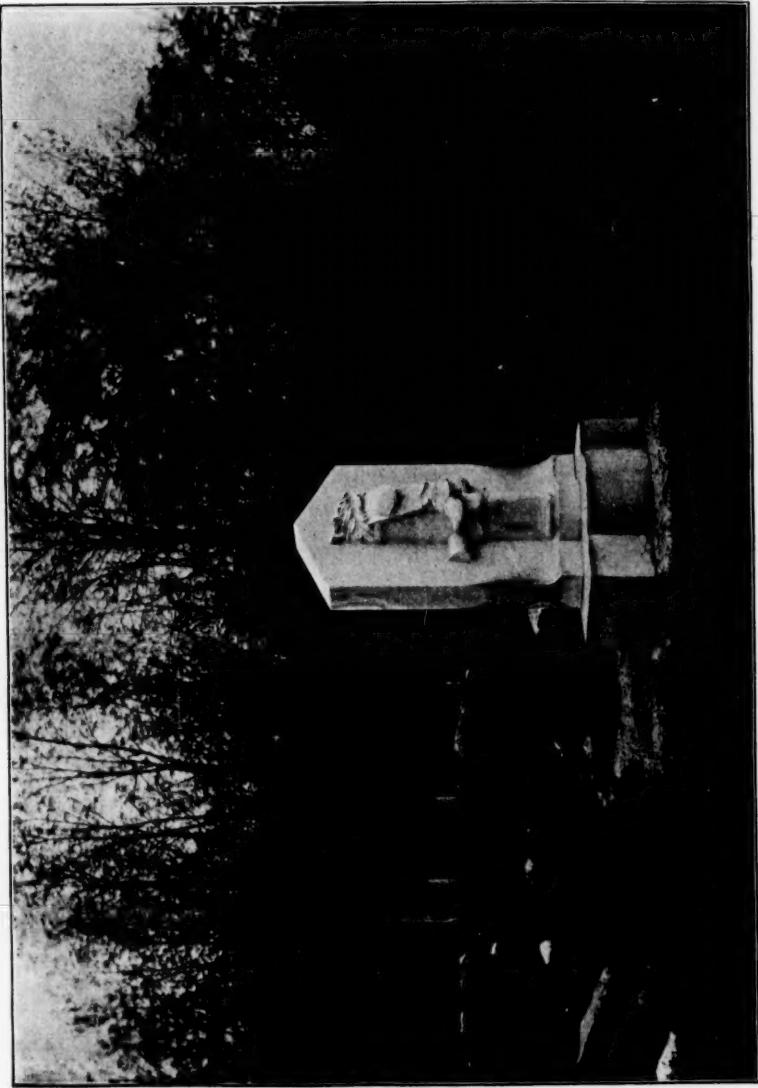
Where is that hidden chest?" "What my husband betrays not is sacred to his wife." Mrs. Avery stands white, rigid and close-lipped. "Oh, make short work of this!" rages the Hessian Captain. "Put a pistol to her heart and give her five minutes to tell ere the bullet pierces." Erect, unwavering, her motionless husband at her feet, her weeping children at her side, Mrs. Avery feels the cold muzzle of the pistol on her breast and is silent. If her husband can die for her country's need, so can she. One, two, three minutes gone—is there no help? Four—"Fly! Fly! the enemy is upon us, five to one! Leave the money—save yourselves!" So rings from the outside—pistol dropped—stampede, like flight. The negro's lungs have done good service. His never-ceasing shouts caught the ear of a passing officer. He galloped for life to the nearby regiment, on horse. In an instant the men are here and save Mrs. Avery and the Captain by the fraction of a moment.

It is such blood as this that gives us our heritage—Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. This in our veins must needs make us true patriots as long as our country lives and its flag waves over us. This spirit gives us courage to cry with Whittier's Barbara Fritchie, when an enemy attack, even though years be heavy upon us and the golden cord well nigh broken—

"Shoot if you will this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag, she said."







ARNOLD WOUNDED.—BREYMAN'S HILL, LAST STRONGHOLD OF THE BRITISH, OCTOBER 7TH, 1777.

(From *Battle of Saratoga*. Wadsworth.)

CHRISTOPHER GREENE, THE HERO OF RED BANK.

BY MARY A. GREENE.*

Representing Casper Chapter in the Continental Congress, Feb. 24th, 1893.

In the autumn of 1775, a hardy band of eleven hundred men were toiling through the primeval forests of Maine and Canada. Heavily laden with ammunition, boats and provisions, they traversed the untrodden wilderness, which not a white man had ever before penetrated. They were the Canadian expedition of the Revolution, bound for Quebec and led by General Benedict Arnold, whose splendid courage in this campaign was to be finally eclipsed by his treachery to his country. But no hint of this had as yet darkened his fame. Commanding one of the three divisions of this little army was Christopher Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island, a gentleman of education and culture who had served his town in the State Legislature for several years. He had responded, together with his comrades in the Kentish Guards, to the call from Bunker Hill, and when daring spirits were demanded for the hazardous journey, Major Christopher Greene was called for and placed in command of about three hundred Rhode Island men with souls as brave as his own.

After nearly three months of hardship, under which half the little army had perished, it emerged from the Canadian woods in full sight of Quebec, to the utter astonishment of the inhabitants, who thought that a miracle had been wrought in their favor to preserve them in their journey through woods, bogs, over precipices and down raging streams.

General Montgomery had sailed through Lake Champlain and with nine hundred men waited for Arnold before Quebec.

On New Year's eve, December 31, 1775, in a blinding snow-storm these combined forces of not more than fourteen hundred men made a gallant attack upon the fortifications of Quebec. Major Greene, with his Rhode Islanders, led the vanguard,

passed the two barriers of St. Roque and entered the lower town, fighting bravely under an incessant fire from the town walls, until, hemmed in on all sides, they were taken prisoners of war, together with a large number of Arnold's force.

Nine months did Christopher Greene remain a prisoner at Quebec, chafing daily under the restraint. Although kindly treated by Carleton, the British general, whose natural severity of character was subdued by his intense admiration of the heroic daring of this band of Americans, Greene frequently declared that he would never again be taken alive.

While a prisoner, he was, upon recommendation of General Washington, raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the position of commander of the first regiment of Rhode Island infantry was kept for him more than six months, until upon an exchange of prisoners he was released and enabled to join his regiment in the Highlands.

In the dark days of 1777, when the British land forces occupied Philadelphia, the entire hope of the Americans was centered upon retaining control of the Delaware river, thus preventing a junction of the British fleet with the army. The forts defending the river, Fort Mercer at Red Bank on the Jersey shore, and Fort Mifflin opposite, must be held at any cost. Three days after his defeat at Germantown, Washington sent to Colonel Christopher Greene a letter of instructions. He was to proceed to Red Bank and invest and hold it at any cost. The commander-in-chief reminded him that "the post with which you are now entrusted is of the utmost importance to America, and demands every exertion of which you are capable for its security and defense. The whole defense of the Delaware absolutely depends upon it, and consequently all the enemy's hopes of keeping Philadelphia and finally succeeding in the object of the present campaign."

With about three hundred Rhode Islanders, including the battalion of Colonel Israel Angell, Colonel Greene invested the fort at Red Bank.

On the 21st of October, 1777, a company destined for the re-inforcement of Fort Mifflin across the river, arrived at Red Bank for the night, bringing news of a march of about twelve

hundred Hessians, under Count Donop, in their rear, on their way to attack Red Bank, probably the next day. These new comers offered to remain and assist Colonel Greene in the battle. The offer was at first accepted, but upon reflection during the night, the integrity of Colonel Greene triumphed over his desire for aid in his hour of extremity. He sent the Fort Mifflin troops away in boats across the river just as the enemy emerged from the woods. The latter naturally supposed the fort was being evacuated. This gave them greater courage.

After a particularly insolent command to surrender, they declared that no quarter would be given, and advanced to the attack. Count Donop, tall, brave and handsome, glittering with decorations upon his breast, conspicuous in the van. Meanwhile, equally conspicuous for bravery and comeliness, Colonel Greene paced the rampart of his fort (which was all too large for its feeble garrison) cheering and encouraging his men. The Hessians dashed boldly into the empty half of the fort and, supposing the day won, with a shout of "Victory," tossed their hats in the air. But in that very instant a tremendous fire from a projecting angle of the rampart felled them to the ground. Those still standing attempted to withdraw, but were met in retreat by a raking fire from several galleys posted in the river to guard the water front of the fort.

The fight was soon ended. The little brook near by ran red with blood. Over four hundred of the enemy lay dead and wounded on the field, or as prisoners in the fort, including about seventy officers. Count Donop was found wounded on the field. The terms of the fight had been no quarter on either side, but the Count's wounds were tenderly dressed, and for two days, in a neighborhood farm house, he was cared for at Colonel Greene's request. Count Donop died declaring that he fell "a victim to his own ambition and the avarice of his sovereign." His conqueror gave him all the honors of a military funeral, solemnized from the fort, which magnanimity so aroused the admiration of one of the Hessian prisoners, a brother officer, that he said to Colonel Greene in his broken English, "Man, you bury *me* so, I die directly."

The whole country rang with the story of Colonel Greene

and his brave Rhode Island garrison. Washington at once sent him a letter of congratulation, and Congress voted him an elegant silver sword, which the brave Colonel never saw, for he lay in in his grave when it was finally delivered to his eldest son, Job Greene, in whose family it now remains.

The news of their repulse at Red Bank, and the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, reached the British on the same day. The news of these two events, carried to France, decided Louis XVI. to lend his aid to the American cause.

When the French fleet in 1778 arrived off Newport, Colonel Greene's Rhode Island Regiment was among the land forces under La Fayette and others to co-operate with them. They took part in the battle of Rhode Island. In this Rhode Island Regiment was a company of negroes, manumitted slaves, the first company of colored troops ever enlisted on this continent. The idea of emancipating slaves in order to enlist them as troops had occurred to Colonel Greene in the dark winter at Valley Forge, when the cry was for more men for the army. General Varnum, of Rhode Island, laid the matter before Washington. Colonel Greene, with two others, was sent home to enroll the negro troops, under an act of the Rhode Island General Assembly. These troops fought so bravely in the battle of Rhode Island, that the Hessian Colonel, whose regiment had encountered them, requested to exchange his command and go to New York, for he dared not lead his regiment again to battle, lest his men should shoot him for having caused them so much loss.

Colonel Greene continued to serve his country with honor till May 14, 1781, when at the age of fourty-four years his brilliant career was brought to a close.

Encamped at Rhode Island village, near Fishkill, on the Hudson, he was attacked in the night by a reckless band of American Tories, led by a certain Colonel Delancey, a sort of guerilla troop, known as Delancey's Loyalists. Overpowering the sentinels, they penetrated to the bed-chambers of Major Flagg and Colonel Greene, in a farm-house where they had made their headquarters. Major Flagg was instantly killed. Colonel Greene, true to his resolve, in the days of his imprison-

ment at Quebec, never to be taken alive again, scorned to surrender, slew several with his drawn sword, single handed, and finally fell, faint from loss of blood. Roughly dragging his nearly lifeless body over the ground in their flight from the now awakened garrison, the ruffians flung back the information, that if they wanted to know where their Colonel was, they might find him at the edge of the wood. Friendly hands took up the cruelly mangled body and carried it into the camp. With him fell several of his devoted colored soldiers.

The Commander-in-Chief wept with grief and indignation over the shocking death of one who was a loved friend as well as a faithful officer. Colonel Greene's funeral was solemnized from the headquarters of Washington with all the honors of his rank. For two years he had been Colonel-Commandant of the Consolidated Rhode Island Regiment, his old friend and secretary, Samuel Ward, son of Governor Ward, of Rhode Island, being Lieutenant-Colonel. At Colonel Greene's death, Colonel Jeremiah Olney succeeded to the command.

Christopher Greene was the son of Philip Greene, judge of the common pleas court of Kent county. His mother was Elizabeth Wickes, esteemed the most intellectual woman in the colony at that day. His great-grandfather, John Greene, junior, was deputy governor of the colony from 1690 to 1700, its attorney general for three years, a member of its legislature for thirty years, and its agent in England. His great-great-grandfather, "John Greene, Chirurgeon," was one of the original settlers of the colony, a man of more than common education and ability.

It has been the privilege of the ancestors and the descendants of Colonel Greene, in every generation, to serve their native State in positions of trust down to the present day.

They know that while Rhode Island cherishes the memory of her illustrious son, Nathanael Greene, she will not forget his cousin, friend and fellow patriot, Christopher Greene, the "Homeric hero."

* Miss Mary A. Greene is a Daughter of the American Revolution by right of lineal descent, in both the paternal and maternal lines, from Colonel Christopher Greene (as well as from Major Thomas Hughes, in the maternal line, his son-in-law).

Authorities.

Spark's Writings of Washington, vol. 5, pp. 86 and 111.

Lee's Memories of the War, pp. 23, 436.

DeChastellux's Travels, vol. 1, p. 266 *et seq.*

Arnold's History of Rhode Island, vol. 2, pp. 427, 470.

Spirit of '76 in R. I., by B. Cowell.

Irving's Life of Washington, vols. 2, 3 and 4, *passim*.

G. W. Greene's Life of Gen. Nathanael Greene, vol. 1, chap. xxii., and vol. 1, chap. iv. (as to the Quebec expedition).





JONATHAN DANFORTH.

Grandfather of Mrs. Seer, Vice-President-General D. A. R.

Jonathan Danforth was born at Billerica, June, 1736, and died at Williamstown, Mass., February, 1802. He was the fourth in lineal descent from Nicholas Danforth, who was born at Framlingham, Suffolk county, England, November, 1586, and died at Cambridge, New England, April, 1638. Elizabeth Symmes, the wife of Nicholas Danforth, died at Framlingham in February, 1629, and five years later, in 1634, he left England with his three sons and three daughters and settled at New Town, now Cambridge, New England. His youngest child and third son, Captain Jonathan Danforth, who was born at Framlingham in February, 1628, and died at Billerica, Massachusetts, September, 1712, married Elizabeth Poulter, who was born at Raleigh, Essex county, England, September, 1633, and died at Billerica in October, 1689. Their third child and eldest son was Ensign Jonathan Danforth, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Ensign Jonathan was born at Billerica in February, 1659, and died there January, 1712. He married Rebecca Parker, born Chelmsford, May, 1661; died Billerica, March, 1754. Their fifth child and third son was Samuel Danforth, born Billerica, September, 1692; died there

1742. He married Dorothy Shed, who was born at Billerica in 1691. Their eighth son and the youngest of twelve children was Captain Jonathan Danforth.

Jonathan Danforth was born at Billerica in 1736, and lived there until 1776, when he moved to Williamstown, where he died in 1802. He married for a second wife Miriam Cowee, who was born in 1746, in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and died at Williamstown in 1820.

Jonathan Danforth raised a company of Minute Men at Western (now Warren), Worcester county, Massachusetts, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, with his two sons, Joshua and Jonathan. While in Boston he was taken sick with small pox, and his wife, Miriam Cowee, rode on horseback from Western to Boston, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, carrying in front of her a babe eleven months old, and nursed him through his illness and then returned on horseback to Western. (The same side-saddle which was used by her on that occasion is now in possession of her granddaughter, the writer of this article, and has been used by her all of her life.)

The following year Jonathan moved to Williamstown and purchased a farm of several hundred acres, on which he lived and died. This farm was also the residence of his son, Keyes Danforth, during his life, and is now owned and occupied by his grandson Keyes, having been in the possession of the Danforth family for a period of nearly one hundred and twenty years.

Jonathan Danforth was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons and three daughters. Joshua, the eldest son, settled in Pittsfield, Mass. He was postmaster there for many years, and was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. Another son, Jonathan, settled at St. Albans, Vermont. One of the daughters, Mrs. Billings, settled in Cambridge, New York. Another settled in Vermont. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Woodward, was the mother of Vice-President William A. Wheeler, while still another daughter married Judge Poland, for many years United States Senator from Vermont. Jonathan's second wife was Miriam Cowee. By her he had three sons and two daughters. Miriam was a

woman of remarkable character and ability. Left alone at home during the Revolutionary War with her family of small children, she, with the aid of her young sons, carried on the farm, enduring untold hardships, which made her a cripple from rheumatism for several years before her death.

Captain Jonathan Danforth raised a company of Minute Men at Williamstown, which he commanded at the battle of Bennington. Before leaving home he told his wife if the news reached her that the enemy were marching on Williamstown to harness the oxen to a cart and carry away everything that she could move. Twice the report reached her that the enemy were coming, and twice she loaded her cart, but the reports proved to be false. After the battle some British officers and their wives quartered on her for several days and the women left with her an embroidered silk dress, which tradition says "was so thick that it would stand alone." This was afterwards her daughter's wedding dress. She always hated the Tories so that she could scarcely restrain herself when speaking of them.

The fourth child and third son of Jonathan and Miriam was Keyes Danforth, who was born at Williamstown, June, 1778, and died there October, 1851. He married Mary Busnell, who was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in September, 1784, and died at Williamstown, January, 1867. Their eighth and youngest child and fourth daughter is the writer of this article.

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER.



MOUNT VERNON AND THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

It was an ideal June day that found us steaming down the majestic Potomac, along verdant banks, to strains of sweet music, rendered by a thoroughly artistic orchestra, to visit Mount Vernon.

The soft, balmy air; the waters, rippling in the golden sheen of the morning sun; the receding Capitol, with its great, white dome, so suggestive of strength and power; all combined to make a picture long to be remembered.

Turning from the lovely view, to see who might be our *compagnons de voyage*, I soon discovered an interesting group, a delegation consisting of the Governor of Virginia and other distinguished gentlemen going on their annual visit of inspection to Mount Vernon and to confer with the Ladies' Association, in session at that time. Governor McKinney is a man of commanding appearance, perhaps six feet in height, with affable, courteous manners, showing he is to the "manor born." He was accompanied by his wife, a petite woman of gentle presence.

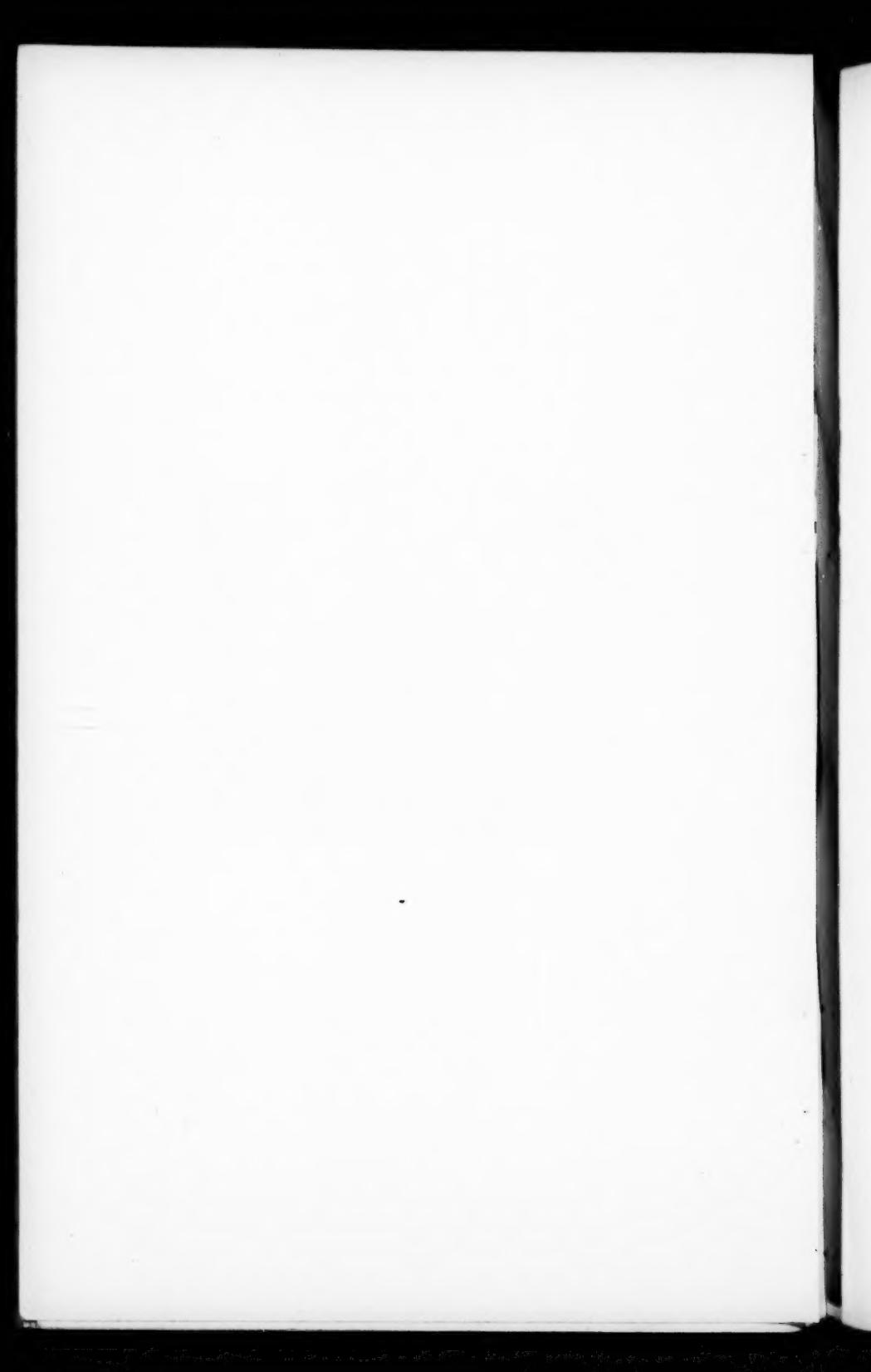
THE VIRGINIA MANSION.

The central figure of another circle is Mrs. B., whose patrician face and *distingué* bearing prove her the well chosen representative of Virginia's fair daughters at the Columbian Exposition. She is visiting the place to examine the house, furniture, etc., with a view to fitting up the Virginia building after the similitude of Mount Vernon; this lady to be the presiding genius, welcoming guests and dispensing the hospitality for which that old commonwealth is proverbial. In a short time the boat drew up to the landing and deposited its living cargo in the handsome iron pavilion, a contribution, by the way, of a liberal-hearted woman of the Mount Vernon Association.



MOUNT VERNON. EAST VIEW.

(From Keim's *Washington and Mount Vernon*.)



Soon the crowd of about three hundred were wending their way up a gentle ascent along the shaded avenue, whose solemn stillness lent an added pathos to the sacred spot. The tomb where the hero "sleeps that knows no waking," and by his side the gentle partner of all his triumphs and sorrows. Then we wandered on to the grand old mansion, whose broad veranda, with its tall white columns gleaming in the sunlight, and wide-open doors seemed to give us a cordial welcome. We were there ushered into the presence of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association. Well they graced the lordly mansion, as they stood arrayed in silks and jewels, receiving the guests with gracious dignity. Just here let us pause and speak of this notable body of patriotic women. "On the pages of history the Mount Vernon organization will hold a significant place. It was the initial step in the woman's movement, which has led to her enfranchisement from the old conventional paths. The first recorded appeal to the women of the nation by a woman. . . . Then woman power when moved by patriotic impulses was a revelation, the weight of her influence is now recognized as an important factor in this Columbian year."*

It was the conception of a patriotic South Carolina woman, the beautiful idea of rescuing from time's ravaging hand, and preserving the home of the grand old hero.

From her invalid chamber there emanated appeals that stirred the hearts of the Nation. It was for this cause that crowded houses hung on the lips of the silver-tongued orator, Edward Everett, who during the "fifties" lectured in many parts of our country for the benefit of this work.

When able to travel Miss Cunningham often went back and forth to Washington in the interest of this great enterprise. Finally after years of toil, success crowned her efforts, the title deed to the property was secured in the year 1858, and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association took charge of the place. The association is composed of the Regent and a Vice-Regent from every State in the Union. Many of them were present on this occasion; we were received by "the Regent," a descendant of a distinguished family of the early settlers of New York,

* From printed minutes of last meeting.

whose executive talent and business acumen combined with rare graces of person and manner, are a salient demonstration of the laws of heredity. By her side was one who bears the noble name of Washington. Another of the Vice-Regents is a daughter of the illustrious poet, Longfellow. Since that last meeting one of the number has been called away by death; her weight of influence was never impaired, though far advanced in years. Miss Emily Harper, daughter of the distinguished jurist, Robert Goodlow Harper, and a granddaughter of "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," thus each one is a person of note; but time forbids entering into details. I will only add, that the nation owes a debt of gratitude to these faithful custodians who for more than thirty years have convened annually when it was possible, and have kept watch and ward over the hallowed spot to which all come from the crowned heads and ambassadors of foreign courts, to the inhabitants of the humble hamlet in the Rockies and wild prairies of the west, to pay homage to the illustrious dead.

Having been introduced to the ladies in the council chamber, we passed on to the rear, taking a bird's-eye view of the grounds, of the old-fashioned garden, with its neatly-clipped boxwood hedges and wealth of June roses, of the lawn with the old sun dial in the center, and re-entered the house, wandering into the music hall, where once sweet Nelly Custis presided; gazing with sad interest on the quaint old chairs with various musical instruments embroidered thereon—on the old harpsichord that "Once through Tara's hall, the soul of music shed"—now mute, the dainty-fingers which erst touched it to life, long mouldering in the dust. On through the family sitting-room, up a winding-stair to the second floor, into several chambers, one of which General LaFayette occupied when here as the nation's guest. Then into the death chamber, where the hero of many battles at last succumbed to the king of terrors. This has been preserved as nearly as possible as it was originally. The high post bedstead, the easy chairs, the worn saddle-bags and various other relics lent a weird and realistic charm to the sacred spot. From this desolate chamber the grief-stricken wife rushed, never to return, into a se-

questered little room above, where she spent the passing hours gazing from its shadowed recesses on the gleaming marble that marked the place of her buried love, until the fond, faithful heart ceased to beat. From this place we turned, feeling it was too sacred for strangers to gaze upon.

On returning to the lower floor, we entered the banqueting hall. What a man of culture and esthetic taste that stern old patriot must have been, judging from the proportions of this room, with its spacious windows, frescoed ceilings and handsome adornments, conspicuous among them a pure white Italian marble mantel, presented to him by some English friend. The bas-relief figures and delicate tracery make it a thing of beauty. Underneath are the massive old brasses, which, with the companion brass door-knobs and knockers, were, in their glittering beauty, the pride and delight of the housewife of "ye olden tyme," as well as the *bete noir* of the little Topsy whose business it was to keep them burnished.

While wandering dreamily amid these scenes of the past we were aroused by the hoarse sounding whistle and bell of the boat.

There awaited the Regent, on the long verandah, surrounded by her graceful staff, bidding adieu to departing guests. She graciously insisted on our remaining and partaking of an elegant luncheon prepared for the Governor's party, which invitation we reluctantly declined.

Then turning from this interesting spot, we wended our way hurriedly by the stables and servants' houses, kept in repair and good order; by the engine-room, to see the perfect appointments for extinguishing fire—on down the graveled walks under the grand old oaks, out into the sunshine, where the rippling waters and rocking boat were waiting to bear us away to the work-a-day world, and thus melted into the past one of the pleasantest episodes of my life.

J. A. G.



Copy of a letter written by James Giles, (lately an officer in the Continental army,) to Major Doughty, who was at the time stationed with his regiment at West Point. Loaned by Miss Emma Wescott, of St. Augustine, Florida.

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, 17TH October, 1782.

Your letter, my dear sir, by Capt. Hubble, came to hand but yesterday, owing to my being in Philadelphia this few days past. I was exceeding happy to hear from you, the more so as I was sensible you had not received my last by Captain Lawrence, and this, your second without hearing from me, was a convincing proof, that you are not disposed to neglect me. Happy invention! That we can thus delineate our hearts upon paper, tho' length's immeasurable interpose.

I have often, my dear sir, reflected upon the uncertain state of a soldier. During a course of six year's service, I became fully acquainted with the cares and disquietudes, the enjoyments and pleasures which are ever attendant on a military life, and I have concluded that it is, partly vanity, that makes the profession so truly pleasing; yet, I have often thought, there was more real happiness to be found in an army, than among any other order of men. That gaiety of dress, gentleness of manners, and lively sociability peculiar to the cockades, all conspire to render it agreeable. 'Tis true, the toils and fatigues, the misfortunes and difficulties, which sometimes intrude, are not so acceptable, but then it must be considered, that they are the common lot of all, and a soldier ought always be possessed of philosophy enough to submit to the ills of life without repining. Your

late transition from Burlington to West Point, I must confess, may truly be ranked among the latter class. The cold and inhospitable shores of the Hudson can never afford that pleasure which is to be found at the fireside of Mrs. Lawrence, accompanied with the agreeable chit-chat of the lovely Nancy and her amiable sisters. But, sir, why not quit the disgusting place, and fly to the city of Burlington, the haven of happiness, where many of your friends, with open arms, are ready to receive you. What is there to prevent? Surely your presence is not so absolutely necessary in garrison, but that you may devote two or three months to your friends. Come then! Nancy, Sally, Kitty, nay, all your friends invite. They all promise to render your stay among them as agreeable as you can wish. More you cannot, will not, expect.

As a proof of my attachment to the service, I have this day put on my short laced coat in remembrance of the ever memorable 17th October, when Lord Cornwallis proposed terms of capitulation, and on the 19th, will again put it on, and will place my sword before me, in commemoration of the last day I was paraded with my sword drawn before the enemy, in the service of my country. No, sir! I shall never forget the Regt., nor the many friends I have in it, and it will always afford me the greatest happiness to hear of their welfare. The credit of the Regiment I have much at heart, and whatever adds to it, will always please me. I could wish to have been present at the review, you mention, of the army. Its appearance must have been beautiful.

In my last I told you, that Mr. Lawrence's youngest child was very ill, indeed I mentioned that I thought he was dead, as the Bells were tolling. But I was mistaken. It was a child of Thompson Neale's that died, and it is now with pleasure that I can tell you, that he is much better, and a prospect of recovering again. The girls are all well, and often talk of you, and speak with pleasure of the many pleasing hours they passed with you in their family. They beg me to make affectionate remembrances to you as well as their Good Father. Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield and Mr. and Mrs. Read, desire their particular compliments to you.

I am at present very unwell, owing to a violent cold that hangs about me, and Captain Hubble sets out in the course of a few hours, which prevents my adding any more than, that I am with sincere regard,

Your hunlb. servt.,

JAMES GILES.

MAJOR DOUGHTY.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES—1775.

May 20th, 1775.—The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, North Carolina.

An attempt of the Royal Governor, Josiah Martin, of North Carolina, to prevent the meeting of the Provincial Congress of N. C., at NEWBERN in April, 1775, had greatly intensified the prevalent public discontent throughout the Province. A meeting of delegates from all parts of Mecklenburg County was called by Col. Thos. Polk, and to them, sitting at Charlotte on May 20th, 1775, came an express with the news of the fight at Lexington in the previous month. It excited the utmost indignation, and by an unanimous vote of the meeting five resolutions were adopted, of which the three following are the principal: Resolved,

1. That whosoever, directly or indirectly, abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the *unchartered and dangerous invasion* of our Rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an Enemy to THIS COUNTRY—to AMERICA—and to the INHERENT and INALIENABLE RIGHTS of MAN.
2. That WE, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the politieal bands which have connected us to the *mother country*, and hereby ABSOLVE ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and ABJURE all political connection, contract or association, with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our RIGHTS & LIBERTIES, & inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington.
3. That WE DO HEREBY DECLARE OURSELVES A FREE AND INDEPENDANT PEOPLE,—ARE, and of right ought to be, a *sovereign and self-governing association* under the control of NO POWER other than that of our GOD, and the GENERAL GOVERNMENT of CONGRESS; to the maintenance of which INDEPENDENCE, we SOLEMNLY PLEDGE to each other, our MUTUAL CO-OPERATION, our LIVES, our FORTUNES and our MOST SACRED HONOUR.

The resolutions are signed by Abraham Alexander, Chairman, and John McKnitt Alexander, Sec'ty, and by 29 delegates, the most prominent men of that section, as their descendants are to-day.

This Declaration ante-dated the National one of July 4th, 1776, by more than a year, and its obligations were faithfully fulfilled throughout the War of the Revolution by its signers and their constituents; insomuch that it earned for their town in later years, at the hands of Lord Cornwallis and Col. Tarleton, the soubriquet—still in use—of

“The Hornet's Nest.”

May, 24th, 1775.—JOSIAH MARTIN, Royal Governor of North Carolina, fled from NEWBERN, the capital of the Province, and took refuge in Fort Johnston, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Driven from there, too, soon after, he sought asylum on board the British Man-of-war, "THE CRUIZER." He never regained his office as Governor, but busied himself for some time in endeavouring to stir up mutiny and insurrection, and in fulminating wrathful but harmless proclamations.

MARY MCKINLAY NASH.

TWO DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

The own Daughters of Revolutionary fathers are rapidly passing away, and we would emphasize the pleasure we have in counting some of them as sisters in our Society. Among the most honored of the sisters are two daughters of Dr. Simeon Littlefield. They are Mrs. Anson Buck and Mrs. Edward Buck, charter members of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2, of Arlington, Vermont.

E. H. W.



THE NATIONAL FLOWER.

In a private letter Mrs. Harvey writes, "I am the woman who started the National Flower agitation." I therefore give her article on the lovely, star-eyed arbutus as that of one who speaks by authority. We will have more of this agitation, as it is a subject of warm interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is presumed that the "Daughters" read the bill introduced into the last Congress concerning the Flag.

WE HAVE A FLORAL BANNER.

Mr. Butler's idea of a flag contains an exaggerated pansy, outlined in white in the field, with the stars divided and grouped in the petals. Now, I consider this both ridiculous and grotesque. The pansy has no meaning here. There is no reason for these white outlines, as they commemorate nothing. Again, the proper color of a pansy is purple, yellow or white, with intermediate tones—never a "true blue." If we have a blue pansy—that is, a pansy on blue field—we are obliged to have both a perversion of art and of nature. Then, nobody wants to see the dear, old, historic flag disfigured by impudent falsity.

If we can exaggerate a pansy to gigantic size, why not exaggerate the trailing arbutus? If we exaggerate the trailing arbutus, what do we find? -Why, that the flowers of the trailing arbutus *are already in the flag*. There they are—perfect five-pointed stars. To adopt the trailing arbutus as the "National Flower," we need only say that the flowers are in the flag, and let the flag remain exactly as it is. There is no other flower that could be named having a nearer approach to the accepted shape of the American star. Perhaps you may have already heard that it was a Philadelphia woman, Mrs. Betsey Ross, who made the first American flag a hundred years ago. Washington suggested the old heraldic, or six-pointed ecclesiastical star, but Mrs. Ross showed him how a

five-pointed star could be cut more conveniently. When another Philadelphia woman suggested a "National Flower," and the trailing arbutus as that flower, it appears that she was building better than she knew. So was Betsey Ross—she was cutting out the flowers of the trailing arbutus without knowing it. Now, it is only necessary to say that the "American star" is the "Arbutus star," and drop the idea of mere convenience of cutting.

It seems to me that this might suit the Patriotic Sons of America. They brought the idea of a National flower before the country. Some time previous to this they succeeded in having the American flag raised over every school house. Now, surely, they will oppose any change in the old flag. Is it not fortunate that their two ideas blend together so beautifully? When I first thought of a "National flower," I had some idea of working towards a law to protect the trailing arbutus and save it from extermination. As the country's floral pet, it would be safe from vandals at least. I hoped so, and still venture to hope. I did not think of it as pictured on flag or shield. But, since I have seen Mr. Butler's idea of a floral banner, I am struck with all the force of conviction that our country already has one that cannot be improved. My feeling in favor of the trailing arbutus was prophetic, although I did not realize it at the time.

In this historic year, it would be quite fitting were Congress to declare formally that the trailing arbutus of Valley Forge, and the mayflower of the Pilgrims are already on our star spangled banner, and the flowers are the spangles.

Since the above was written, an appeal has come to me to help save Valley Forge. The historic camp-ground has fallen into the hands of real estate speculators, and unless speedily rescued will be cut up into building lots and sold. Shall our country allow this infamy?

The Woman's Memorial Association bought Washington's headquarters, but their purchase only includes the old stone house, with garden attached. The camp-ground of two hundred acres, with its old earth works and wild, romantic scenery, is still at the mercy of the Philistines.

Patriotic citizens of Norristown, Phœnixville and vicinity, talked of having Congress invoked to buy up the camp-ground, and keep it forever as a National Park, but so far nothing has been done. Have we not enough loyal men and women in our land to bring this about. Shall it not be done this year? The *Phœnixville Messenger*, Phœnixville, Pa., would probably aid in any movement for the preservation of one of the most sacred of Revolutionary localities.

MARGARET B. HARVEY.

Many years ago I had a friend, now dead, who was a granddaughter of Admiral de Grasse, of Revolutionary fame; she was a woman of exquisite taste, one of those rare persons who have the faculty of turning things most common and simple to uses of beauty and poetry. On entering her unpretending country home you wondered how she had gathered so much that was choice and luxurious, when a closer observation proved this effect came from the unusual rather than costly selection and arrangement of articles. Her house plants had always the most charming and cheerful effect, and I remember, too, having found one season, that this was produced mainly by Indian corn growing in pots and sweet potato vines in baskets. She had lived much in France, and on her return to this country her artistic instincts at once seized upon the beautiful Indian corn for an ornament. Now the Indian corn comes forward with a very strong claim to be the National Flower.

A monograph on the following poem has been published in pamphlet form which gives a most interesting study of the deeper meaning and musical structure of these delightful lines. We are indebted to Mrs. Edwin Child Miller, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, for a copy of them.—EDITOR.

COLUMBIA'S EMBLEM.

Blazon Columbia's emblem,
The bounteous, golden corn!
Eons ago, of the great sun's glow
And the joy of the earth, 'twas born,
From Superior's shore to Chili,
From the ocean of dawn to the west,
With its banners of green and tasseled sheen,
It sprang at the sun's behest;

And by dew and shower, from its natal hour,
With honey and wine 'twas fed,
Till the gods were fain to share with men
The perfect feast outspread.
For the rarest boon to the land they loved
Was the corn so rich and fair,
Nor star nor breeze o'er the farthest seas
Could find its like elsewhere.

In their holiest temples the Incas
Offered the heaven-sent Maize—
Grains wrought of gold, in a silver fold,
For the sun's enraptured gaze ;
And its harvest came to the wandering tribes
As the gods' own gift and seal ;
And Montezuma's festal bread
Was made of its sacred meal,

Narrow their cherished fields ; but ours
Are broad as the continent's breast,
And, lavish as leaves and flowers, the sheaves
Bring plenty and joy and rest,
For they strew the plains and crowd the wains
When the reapers meet at morn,
Till blithe cheers ring and west winds sing
A song for the garnered Corn.

The rose may bloom for England,
The lily for France unfold ;
Ireland may honor the shamrock,
Scotland her thistle bold ;
But the shield of the great Republic,
The glory of the West,
Shall bear a stalk of tasseled Corn,
Of all our wealth the best.

The arbutus and the goldenrod
The heart of the North may cheer,
And the mountain-laurel for Maryland
Its royal clusters rear ;
And jasmine and magnolia
The crest of the South adorn ;
But the wide Republic's emblem
Is the bounteous, golden Corn !

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Century Magazine.

GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

General Morgan was one of the most active and brilliant Revolutionary officers, whether we consider him braving the hardships of the Canadian March with Arnold in the winter of 1775, or again with Arnold leading on the victorious forces at Saratoga, or as the commanding officer at the glorious battle of the Cowpens. Thus he and his rifle corps seemed ubiquitous—ready at the north, the center or the south. They were indeed a remarkable body of men whose history is yet to be written. We can give but a glimpse of this picturesque hero who was born in New Jersey, (if our authorities are correct), and removed to Virginia in 1755. At Braddock's defeat he was wounded and a prisoner and cruelly treated. But when the opportunity for retaliation came he was generous and magnanimous to all the British soldiers or officers.

"He was constantly employed by Washington in the most perilous enterprises, and always acquitted himself with honor." Congress presented him with a gold medal to commemorate his victory at Cowpens, but his countrymen did little to perpetuate his memory until the recent placing of his statue in bronze on the Saratoga monument, and the erection of a tablet to his memory on the battle ground at Bemus's Heights by his granddaughter, Mrs. Frank Taylor. This is another proof among those becoming apparent, that the women of America are the true conservators of historical memories.

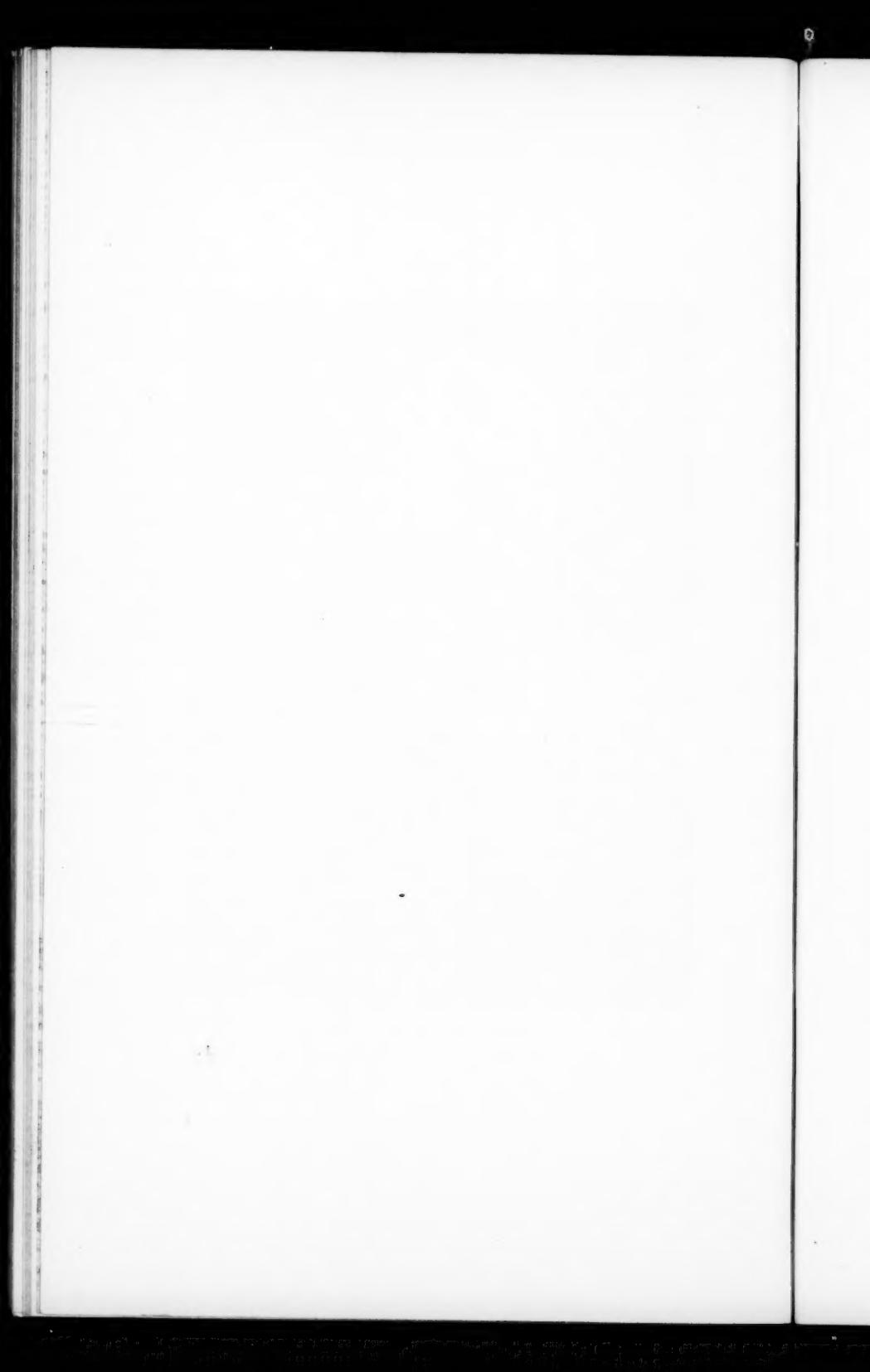
E. H. W.



GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

FROM A PORTRAIT IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. V. N. TAYLOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(From *Battles of Saratoga*. Walworth.)





OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Church of Our Father, corner Thirteenth and L streets, Washington. D. C., February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1893.

SECOND DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1893.

The Congress was called to order by Mrs. Cabell, Vice-President-General, presiding, at 10.55 a. m.

The VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, PRESIDING : The Congress will please come to order. The Chaplain-General will lead us in prayer.

Mrs. HAMLIN : Let us unite in prayer. Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that we dwell in a land such as has been described even in Thy Holy Word; we thank Thee that it is Thou who carest for it; that it is Thine eye that runneth hither and thither, caring for all Thy children. We thank Thee that it is from Thine hand that all the good things we possess cometh, and we thank Thee that it is a land which Thou carest for. If we cared for it, it would be from our low standpoint—from our imperfect hearts, which are wicked; but it is Thou, and "hou alone, who can care for so great an interest as Thou hast given to this land; and we ask that these words of Thy Holy Writ may be impressed upon our hearts, that we may be made

to understand that Thou dost mean what Thou sayest in Thy Book, and that the curse or blessing comes to those who do, or do not, obey it. And, our Father, while we are trying to serve the interests of history, help us to take the lessons to heart, and help us to realize that Thou dost bless those lands which serve Thee, and that it is those lands which serve Thee that are perpetuated. Our Heavenly Father, help us not to be foolish, and help us to realize that we must teach these principles to our children when we rise up and when we lie down. O God, help us to realize that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance! Our Father, come into our hearts this day; soften them, dear Father, and grant that we may control ourselves and love Thee supremely. We thank Thee for the spirit of love, as women. We are what we are, because Thy Son came to earth; and grant that we may not abuse the precious privileges which we have, the precious knowledge which we have. May we work, and speak and act as in Thy sight. Bless all the doings of this day. Rule and overrule us in every thought and act. We ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.

The CHAIR: The Secretary-General will read the minutes of yesterday's session.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mrs. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee on Program, read the order of business as follows:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23d—10.30 A. M.

Congress called to order.

Prayer.

Reading of minutes.

Reports of State Regents.

Election of National Officers in the following order:

President-General.

Vice-President-General in Charge of organization of Chapters.

Eight Vice-Presidents-General.

Recording Secretary-General.

Corresponding Secretary-General.

Treasurer-General.

Registrar-General.

Historian-General.

Chaplain-General.

Surgeon-General.

Recess for the election of State Regents by the Delegates of their respective States.

Announcement of the election of State Regents.

Luncheon in lecture-room.

Mrs. Shields called the roll.

Mrs. DOREMUS: Madam President, as Regent of the New York City Chapter, I would like to make the motion that Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Honorary Regent of the State, be permitted to act as substitute for Madam Lanza, who is necessarily absent.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

COLONIAL HALL FOR THE SOCIETY.

The CHAIR: At this moment I am asked to announce the presence of a committee from the Sons of the American Revolution of the District Society who are here to report or to make some proposition to this Congress in regard to a hall or building for the use of both Societies. If it is the pleasure of the Congress, the committee will be received.

A motion was made and unanimously agreed to that the committee should be received.

The CHAIR: I take pleasure, ladies, in introducing to you Mr. Bernard R. Green, who represents the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. GREEN: Ladies of the Continental Congress, I beg to state that there is a slight mistake in the statement that I come to you as a committee from the Sons of the Revolution. It was merely a suggestion that I bring to you this skeleton report, or sketch, of a plan for a Colonial building, which might serve jointly the purposes of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, to be located in this city, which had been submitted to the Society of the Sons. It was suggested that, as the D. A. R. were here assembled in National Convention, it might perhaps be interesting for them to see what was being

done, knowing that they had, before us, considered the same subject. The copy of this plan, which I will read, I will leave with you.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22d, 1893.

To the Board of Management, District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed on the 14th of December last to ascertain as definitely as practicable the sum requisite for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting thereon a permanent home for the Society in the city of Washington, have carefully considered the subject and now have the honor to report.

Having no instructions from the Board nor even suggestions from members of the Society as to the character, scope and usefulness which such a building should embody, nor whether it were likely that the Daughters of the American Revolution would wish to join in the construction and occupation of it, this report is only the concensus of ideas of the committee themselves.

To estimate the cost of the project some plan of arrangement and purpose of the building must first be determined on or assumed, and we have therefore adopted, under the circumstances, the following scheme:

First. A hall capable of seating at least one thousand persons.

Second. Two board rooms.

Third. One or two committee rooms.

Fourth. Two or three rooms for relics and library.

Fifth. Lavatories and accessories of the hall, such as cloak rooms and box office.

Additional apartments, such as a small hall for minor meetings, caterer's room and two small dressing rooms in connection with the main hall, may prove to be indispensable when the subject has been fully studied and debated by the Society at large.

We furthermore believe that the interests of the Society, as well as material aid in meeting the expense of the enterprise, will be secured if the building be located in the neighborhood

of the chief public buildings of the city and readily accessible from the northwest section, and if the main hall and its accessories be perfectly adapted for general public use for concerts, lectures, assemblies, balls and banquets, under such restrictions as the Society may impose. A good and well-located music hall is still much needed, and no hall exists here at present well suited for all of the purposes mentioned.

To indicate the general arrangement of building described, but not attempting as yet a design for its front, two sets of general skeleton plans, marked "A" and "B," are submitted herewith, the one for an oblong and the other for a more nearly square lot. Plan "A" is preferred by your committee, although any plan must be adapted and depend, more or less, on the location, grade and dimensions of the lot secured.

For economy we assume that the lot will be in the body of a square and not on a corner, and hence that but one front will be required. We also place the main hall on the ground floor, providing a wide entrance direct from the street with exits also into an alley in the rear, and avoiding any stairway whatever to the main floor. The hall would be in rear of the main building with cellar beneath and only the roof and skylights above, giving ample light and ventilation at all times and involving only simple details of construction. Thus a good height of ceiling would be secured and ample room for a gallery, as shown in the plan. The main or head building is represented as three stories in height; the first on the ground floor, containing two broad rooms, two lavatories, box office and cloak room, besides the main entrance and lobby; the second story containing three rooms for library, relics, etc.; and the third story utilized either for a small hall or sub-divided into three rooms. The lot is assumed to be 70 feet wide in front by 140 feet deep, running back to an alley. Should other and larger uses of the building, requiring more rooms appear, a fourth and even a fifth story might be added, securing excellent light from both front and rear, above the hall roof, and accessible by elevator and stairway.

The building should be fire-proof, especially the front section which would contain the accumulations of valuable records, relics, etc.

As it has come to the ears of your committee that the Daughters of the American Revolution have for some time past contemplated the erection of a building for the use of their Society, so nearly allied to our own in aims and objects, the general features of the plans here presented have been adopted with some view to a possible joint ownership and use of the structure. The precise character and number of rooms, other than the main hall, that the building should provide, appears at present so uncertain, that we place but little weight on the subdivision and arrangement presented, the conjunction of the main building, with a single front, several stories in height for all minor apartments, and a large hall in rear on the ground floor being the fundamental principle of the design for the present.

A suitable lot of land in the locality suggested is not likely to be purchased for less than four or five dollars per square foot, amounting to some \$50,000.

A building of the character described, that is, practically fire-proof, with stone front, elegant but not expensively decorated hall and principal rooms, and fully fitted with heating, ventilating and lighting apparatus, will cost approximately \$150,000.

The original outlay, therefore, to be provided for would be \$200,000.

The cost of maintainance of such a building would probably amount to \$4,000 per year.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

BERNARD R. GREEN,

(Signed)

WILLIAM A. DeCAINDRY,

(Signed)

WILLIAM D. CABELL.

Mrs. HILL (of Conn.): I move that the Congress express their thanks to this committee for the courtesy in presenting this paper to us.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I would like to make the motion that this report from Mr. Green be referred to the Building Committee which was appointed last year.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR: I have here a beautiful gavel, mounted in silver, which has been handed to me by Miss McKinley, of the Atlanta, Georgia, Chapter, with the request that it be christened to-day in the service of the Congress. This gavel was presented to the Atlanta Chapter by E. P. McDowell, and is made, as the Chair understands, of wood taken from a tree very near the grave of Patrick Henry.

The motion was made and agreed to that the gavel be christened for the Atlanta Chapter, in the use of the Congress on February 23, 1893.

Miss DESHA: Madam President, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The CHAIR: Miss Desha will state her question.

Miss DESHA: My point of privilege is, Madam President, that I have, since last October, devoted my entire time, after four o'clock, to the success of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. I have certainly had a great deal to do, as many persons can testify, and I am very proud that I have been able to do so much; but, as I was absolutely ignored in the report made yesterday on the Magazine, I simply want the Congress to know what I have done.* [Applause.]

Mrs. POPP: Madam President, I wish to move that this Congress tender a vote of thanks to Miss Desha for the kindness and ability shown by her in assisting Mrs. Walworth with the work of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

* I thought it unnecessary to interrupt the proceedings of the Congress at this important time to reply to Miss Desha's statement, but I would say that I have not only felt a profound gratitude to the ladies who have given me assistance in the business affairs of the MAGAZINE, but I expressed this to them through the Board of Management. In my first quarterly report to the Board, October 20th, 1892, I said that "I wish to express my thanks to Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Cor. Secretary-General, for most efficient and continued assistance from the beginning of the MAGAZINE until she left town in September; and to Mrs. Alexander, Vice-President-General, for aid in mailing the September number."

In my second quarterly report, January 5, 1893, I said: "I wish to express my very earnest thanks to Miss Desha, Vice-President-General, for much valuable and practical assistance rendered in the business department of the MAGAZINE, both in an increase of subscriptions and in the arduous labor of sending the MAGAZINES from the office of publication."—
EDITOR.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Madam President, I wish to second that motion.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR: We will now proceed to the business for the day, which has been read to you by the Chairman of the Committee on Program.

Miss DORSEY: Madam President, the program is, as I understand, immediately after the reports of the State Regents, the reports of the National Officers of the Board of Management shall be taken up for consideration by the Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIR: The motion was passed yesterday, as the Chair stated, and as it passed it was accepted by the mover, that the subject of the reports of the Board of Management should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on Thursday, immediately after the reports of State Regents.

Mrs. LVONS: I move that all business be done in exact accordance with the official program, with the exception of the change agreed upon.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF STATE REGENTS.

The CHAIR: The reports of the State Regents will now be called for as the Secretary calls the States.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Arkansas.

Mrs. BOYNTON: A telegram from the State of Arkansas reports that there are no organized Chapters there as yet.

Mrs. SHIELDS: California.

Mrs. HOGG: The State Regent of California is unable to be present on account of ill health. Her report came to me by mail. As I am not in very strong voice, Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland, has kindly consented to read it for me.

Mrs. Ritchie read the report as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 10, 1893.

To the President-General, Presiding Officers and Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: From beyond the mountains and deserts that separate us, I send you fraternal and kindly greeting. Another year has run its course

since the National Society D. A. R. met in annual session, another year added to our life's record; and each one of us has left her mark, be it ever so much or so little, on the pages of the world's history. As we compare our efforts with our opportunities, on which side do we find the balance? It has been said:

" We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Let each member convened in annual session use such discriminating power and ability in solving any embarrassing questions that may arise, such forbearance and self-sacrifice as will tend to promote the usefulness, prosperity and value of the Society and secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

In taking a retrospective view of the events of the last fifteen months in connection with the introduction of the Society Daughters American Revolution on this coast, it has been most gratifying to notice its advancement, and the efforts made to extend its influence. Where formerly indifference reigned supreme, members are endeavoring to trace their pedigree, and ladies on every side are anxiously making the inquiry, "Have I an ancestor?" Family relics have been unearthed, family traditions revived and family records perpetuated.

On the 10th day of December, 1891, fourteen ladies whose claims to eligibility had been approved by the National Society, assembled at the residence of Mrs. D. D. Colton, and in presence of their many guests, organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The interest in the exercises of the organization was greatly enhanced by the rendition of a fine literary and musical program appropriate to the occasion. To Mrs. William Alvord McIntosh, Chapter Regent, a descendant of Brigadier-General McIntosh, who was commissioned September 16, 1776, belongs the honor of naming the Chapter, she having suggested the name Sequoia; and we are endeavoring to carry out the sentiment so happily expressed by a former National officer, who, in congratulating the

Chapter upon its selection of so beautiful a name, " hoped we would emulate the Pine in its wonderful growth."

At the last session of the Continental Congress, Sequoia Chapter reported the number on its membership roll as twenty-five; since that time twenty-eight have joined our ranks. We have lost one by death,

Mrs. ANNA LATHROP HEWES.

She has passed on and over the "shining river," and entered upon an existence where time has been blended with eternity, and where faith has been forever lost in certainty.

We have upon our roster desoendants of General Nathaniel Greene, General Samuel Holden Parsons, General Andrew Pickens, Colonel John Baylor, of Virginia; Colonel Seth Pomeroy, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Johnson, and Colonel John Ely, of Connecticut; Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro, of Virginia; Major Andrew Ellicott, whc ran the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia; Governor Samuel Ashe, of North Carolina; Major William Satterlee, of Hazen's Regiment, of Revolutionary fame; Lieutenant Daniel Cresap, jr., of the Maryland Line, the first corps to reach Cambridge from the South, August 9, 1775; Captain Samuel Snow, who for nineteen years was secretary of the Rhode Island Society, Order of the Cincinnati; John and Priscilla Alden, of the good ship "Mayflower," and others of equally distinguished ancestry. A venerable lady of ninety-four years of age, who, as a bride, greeted Lafayette on his visit to America, in 1824, is one of our honored members.

Sequoia Chapter has formulated and printed a code of by-laws, purchased a seal and issued several official documents.

At a meeting held August 2, 1892, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Sequoia Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of San Francisco, has read with much interest the remarks of Mr. F. A. Hyde, president of the Board of Education, before the city and county teachers' Institute, on the 29th inst., in relation to the introduction of

the study of patriotism into the public schools and various institutions of learning throughout the State, and his suggestion relative to the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes, and the rendering of our National hymns, therefore,

Be it resolved, That Sequoia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution requests Mr. John Sweet, superintendent of the public schools of the city and county of San Francisco to instruct the teachers throughout the department to cause the flag to be unfurled and saluted, and the National hymns, America and the Star Spangled Banner, rendered by the pupils standing, at least once a week in their respective class-rooms.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution, under seal of the Chapter, countersigned by the Regent, be transmitted to the superintendent of public schools of the city and county of San Francisco.

October 21, 1892, a praise service specially prepared for the occasion by Rev. Wm. Ford Nichols, D. D., Assistant Bishop of California, was held in Trinity church, San Francisco, by the united Societies of the Daughters of the America Revolution and the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and programmes of the service were mailed to the National officers.

My labors as State Regent, while they may not have been productive in results, have been neither few nor light, and may not have reached the high standard that my wishes and the good of the Society demand. I have received and replied to hundreds of letters, and regret my inability to report the formation of other Chapters in the State. What has been done, however, has been performed with honesty of purpose, and an earnest conviction of the importance of the duties of the office.

It is difficult to induce people at so great a distance from the scenes of the stirring times of '76, who have left their childhood's home, forming new ties and associations on the borders of Western civilization, to enter with the same zeal and enthusiasm as their eastern neighbors into the spirit of an organization of the character of our Society; for we have no historic

revolutionary days to celebrate, no Bunker Hill, no Lexington, no Bennington, no Saratoga, or Bemis Heights to venerate.

In October of 1891, I addressed a communication to the Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of California (an auxiliary of Freemasonry), of which I have the honor of being a member, in the following words:

A wave of patriotism is sweeping over the country. On every hand we read that the flag of our country is being raised over our school-houses, and flying from our public buildings, and of our own national anthems being played on all public occasions. We read also of a renewed interest on the part of the community in the celebration of historic days and the observance of patriotic events. While we claim for the Order of the Eastern Star, principles and teachings, which if illustrated in our lives will make us nobler and better, let us in addition to the great moral truths that lie at the foundation of our Order, endeavor to foster and keep alive true patriotism—a love of our common country and its grand institutions. I believe that the singing of our National Hymn, "America," will strengthen these patriotic sentiments among us, and would therefore suggest that all Chapters of our Order, throughout the grand jurisdiction of the State of California, adopt for their closing hymn that grand old anthem, the sentiment of which should animate every heart—*America*.

The Worthy Grand Patron added his most hearty approval to the suggestion, and at the annual session of the grand body held a few weeks later brought the matter to the attention of the members, expressing the hope that immediate action would be taken thereon. The recommendation was adopted, and "America" has, since that time, been sung in one hundred and twelve chapters of the Order, having a membership of seven thousand persons in California, at least once a month.

In surrendering my office of State Regent, I shall retain many pleasant memories of friendships formed through correspondence and otherwise, many regrets that I have been able to accomplish so little.

S. ISABELLE HUBBARD,
State Regent for California.

THE CHAIR: You have heard the report of the Regent from California. Shall the Chair submit the reports of the State Regents separately for acceptance, or as a whole?

A DELEGATE: As a whole.

MISS PLEASANTS: I move that the reports of the State Regents be accepted one by one, as they are read.

MRS. LYONS: I amend that motion by making it read: "The reports of the State Regents shall be received by the Congress as they are offered, without discussion."

MISS PLEASANTS: I withdraw my motion in favor of Mrs. Lyons' motion.

The latter motion was agreed to.

MRS. SHIELDS: Connecticut.

MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1893.

To the President-General and National Board of Management
Daughters of the American Revolution:

LADIES: It affords me great pleasure to extend the felicitations of the State of Connecticut upon the assembling of the second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Capital City of the Nation. The progress which the Society has made during the past year has been so marked and satisfactory that we have just cause for mutual congratulations upon the success which we have achieved in bringing together under one central direction so many representative names, recalling ancestral memories of the struggle for colonial separation and national autonomy.

We can now look forward safely to an organization which, in every sense, will be commemorative of the heroism and sacrifices of the fathers, and mothers, and sons, and daughters of the seven years' struggle for independence.

In the councils and campaigns of the war of the revolution, Connecticut ranked among the foremost colonies in the inceptive movements, and the prosecution of the war. As a factor in the military power of the colonies, I am proud to say that Connecticut, the State of which I have the honor to be Regent, ranked with Massachusetts, Virginia and Pennsylvania as one of the four strong States of the American Confederation.

In the growth of the Society during the past year the State of Connecticut has not been behind her sisters. At the date of my last report, within her borders there existed but one Chapter and three Regents.

During the year 1892, I made two extended tours through the State, visiting fifteen cities and towns, on a mission of explanation and organization. I now have the honor and pleasure to report to this Congress that the patriotic State of Connecticut has seven growing Chapters and eleven Regents, and one additional honorary Regent, Mrs. William N. Olcutt, of the beautiful, hill-surrounded city of Norwich.

The first Chapter in Connecticut was organized in Middletown, February 1, 1892, and named after General James Wadsworth, who reached the highest military rank in the State during the Revolution. Officers: Chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary Stewart Northrop; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary Hubbard Bunce; Secretary, Mrs. Catharine Camp Elmer; Treasurer, Miss Susan Carrington Clark; Registrar, Mrs. Mary Root Wilcox.

The other charter members, are Mrs. Helen Hubbard Weeks, Mrs. Amelia Southmayd Burrows, Mrs. Sarah Judd Good, Mrs. Annie Camp Sneath, Mrs. Margaret S. Hubbard, Miss Jessie Ward, Miss Esther M. Northrop. The Chapter numbers twenty-eight members. During the year many original papers have been read.

In New London, the city in which the traitor, Benedict Arnold, dined on that memorable September 6, 1781, and from the hills of which he watched the burning of the beautiful homes of massacred Groton and New London patriots, I organized, on October 21st, 1892, with the aid of its able Regent, Mrs. W. Saltonstall Chappell, the second Chapter in the State. They choose the name of "Lucretia Harris Shaw," that they might honor a noble woman who gave her life for the wounded and dying during that dreadful onslaught.

Mrs. Chappell, who comes to this Congress as a delegate, will read a paper on "Our Revolutionary Privateers."

When in the picturesque, elm-bowered town of Norwalk I was most cordially welcomed by the ladies of patriotic descent, and in the parlor of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. J. Hill, I met

twenty-seven ladies, all of them eligible and anxious to honor their revolutionary patriots by joining our organization.

I now present this Chapter to you as the "Norwalk Chapter, organized December 16, 1892; the third in the State."

Mrs. Hill, the Regent, will read a paper entitled, "An Old Connecticut Town."

In my native city of Hartford I met with a particularly enthusiastic and gratifying response. At the invitation of Miss Antoniette Randolph Phelps, great granddaughter of Colonel Noah Phelps, who was a leader in the band of volunteers, who formed the project of capturing Fort Ticonderoga, I met twenty-one ladies in her parlor for a first informal talk. Within thirty-seven days from that time the application papers and fees of twenty-nine ladies were on file with the Registrar-General in Washington, and the charter made out.

This Chapter, counting as the fourth, was named "Ruth Wylls Chapter," of Hartford, after the brave wife of Major Samuel Wylls.

This was the quickest organization of any Chapter on the rolls of the Society. The Chapter now numbers seventy-four members.

Meridan also deserves special mention for enthusiastic promptness. That young and energetic city joins the National Society as the fifth Chapter in the State, having organized within two months of my first visit to their city, on February 1, 1893. It is named the "Ruth Heart Chapter," of Meriden, for the self-sacrificing wife of Selah Heart. General Heart commanded the Connecticut militia during the entire seven years of the Revolution.

The Regent for this growing Chapter, Mrs. Levi E. Coe, descends from a noble defender at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mrs. Alfred N. Wildman, of Danbury, a town made memorable by the inroads of General Tryon, also brings us a Chapter, with Miss Maria White Averill as Vice-Regent and Mrs. Amos Stebbins as Registrar, making the seventh in the honor roll of the State.

During 1891 a number of ladies in Norwich banded themselves together as Daughters of Revolutionary Sires, with Miss

Mary Lanman Huntington as Regent, Miss Mary Golding Lanman as Secretary. I am glad to be able to report that some of these members have already joined our National order, and that formal action will be taken with that end in view by the Chapter officially as soon as all the members can be called together.

In Stamford, with Mrs. Katharine S. Huntington Brooks, who is a life member, as Regent, ladies are joining us.

In the beautiful town of Groton and Stonington, whose soil was drenched with patriotic blood, a Chapter will soon be formed by Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, of Groton.

In Clinton and Guildford Mrs. Dwight Holbrook has begun the good work, and in those old towns full of early Colonial and Revolutionary history, we shall in the near future welcome the tenth Chapter in our State.

A copy of "the record of Connecticut men in the military and naval service during the War of the Revolution," edited by Henry P. Johnson, A. M., and printed by authority of the State, has been placed in the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, at the request of the Regent, through U. S. Representative Lewis Sperry, and the favor of Charles J. Hoadley, State Librarian and Adjutant General of Connecticut.

The thanks of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution are due for the favorable response to the request of the Regent of this Society from the State of Connecticut by the National and State, civil and military officials indicated.

The enthusiasm of the ladies of our great State in patriotic service and memories is fully aroused. In another year we can safely expect to present an organization which will be worthy in every sense of the glorious record of Revolutionary military and civic deeds which we as Daughters of Connecticut are commemorating to day.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,
Regent of the State of Connecticut.

On motion of Miss Knight, the report of Mrs. Keim was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: District of Columbia.

Mrs. KENNON: In the District of Columbia there are two Chapters. First: The Mary Washington Chapter was formed in February, 1892. Present officers Mrs. E. B. Lee, Regent; Miss Virginia Miller, Vice-Regent; Miss Janet Richards, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Dickins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Lamb, Treasurer; Mrs. Janin, Registrar. Present membership, 267. It was therefore entitled to send five delegates to the Second Continental Congress. This we believe to be the largest Chapter in the country.

The second Chapter is the Dolly Madison Chapter, formed in May, 1892. Officers: Regent, Mrs. M. M. Hallowell; Recording Secretary, Miss Van Hook; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maclay; Treasurer, Miss Hallowell; Registrar, Mrs. C. S. Johnson. Present membership, 36.

There is also in process of formation a third Chapter—the Martha Washington Chapter, organized by Miss Lillian Pike.

Mrs. BEVERLY KENNON,
District of Columbia Regent.

This is a very brief report for this District; but I have for some time been so indisposed that it has been impossible for me to gather more material for a report.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Georgia.

Miss MCKINLEY: There are eight Chapters in Georgia, with a total membership of over 160 reported from the following Chapters in their order of organization: Atlanta Chapter, 53; Xavier Chapter (Rome), 20; Athens Chapter, 16; Augusta Chapter, 27; Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, Ga.; Pulaska Chapter, Griffith; Savannah Chapter; Macon Chapter. The Atlanta Chapter, Mrs. William Mallory, Regent, which was organized on the 15th of April, 1892, now numbers 53 charter members and one honorary member. Regular meetings are held on the 15th of each month. All those meetings are generally well attended, and historical papers are read by members appointed by the Chapter Regent. Topics relating to the

affairs of the Chapter are discussed and plans formulated for literary and historical works. The membership is steadily increasing, and the interest in the Society of the Daughters American Revolution is rapidly growing. Since the first organization of the Atlanta Chapter, the oldest Chapter in the South, it has been characterized for its harmonious relation, and has already proven to be an important factor in the work of the Society, besides having been in thorough accord with the National Board. This Chapter will soon number one hundred members, as applicants are now preparing papers to swell the number.

The Rome Chapter, Mrs. M. A. Nevin, Regent, was organized June 15, 1891. It has fifteen charter members, and five applicants have their papers now ready to present to the Board for final action, and as these papers possess every requirement of eligibility, there is no doubt of their receiving the endorsement of the Board. Fourteen other applicants are preparing papers.

The Augusta Chapter, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, Regent, was organized in February, 1892, and numbers twenty-seven members, with many applicants to hear from.

Athens Chapter was organized in June, 1892, and has now sixteen charter members, with many applicants to hear from who are eligible for membership. This Chapter being in the University town of the State, enjoys the rare privilege of historical lectures from the professors of the different departments of the University, besides the historical papers read monthly by the members.

The Oglethorpe Chapter, at Columbus, Miss A. Caroline Benning, Regent, was organized December 12, 1892, in commemoration of the Council of Safety. The names of thirty-two members are enrolled on the records of this Chapter. Others, with credentials nearly complete, are waiting admission. This Chapter will have a large membership in the near future, as Columbus is the home of many descendants of Revolutionary heroes.

The Chapters at Macon and Savannah have been organized, but have sent in no report to the Regent.

The Pulaski Chapter, at Griffin, is the youngest Chapter in the State, the Regent, Mrs. Hill, having organized it on February 6, and received the charter within a few days. She has arranged a delightful course of historical study and research for immediate work.

Very respectfully submitted,
Mrs. HENRY JACKSON,
State Regent.

(Presented and read by Miss McKinley.)

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Illinois.

Mrs. OSBORNE: Madam President, and ladies of the Continental Congress: In coming before you to-day to present the report of the State which I have the honor to represent, I feel that while Chicago may show fine results, Illinois has no cause for superlative elation. When the Daughters of the American Revolution sent their first call for action throughout the country, Chicago responded, and on March twentieth, 1891, our first Chapter sprang into being. Since then we have been ever alert and animated by a true appreciation of the fundamental principles of our beloved Society. We have grown apace, until now we are quite formidable in numbers. Under the able guidance of our present Regent, Mrs. Frances Welles Shepard, with a corps of efficient officers, a carefully prepared outline of study and a just valuation of their birthright as Daughters of the American Revolution, the Chicago Chapter is destined to enjoy a long and healthful existence. But while the work in Chicago has been most satisfactory, I have found the remainder of the State less responsive. Notwithstanding much labor, I can report no other organized Chapter. Several Chapter Regents have been appointed, but either the interest or the revolutionary ancestry are lacking; and faith in a sudden awakening, the semblance of things hoped for and the evidence of things unseen, is all I can bequeath to my successor. Before retiring from my present honorable office, I wish to thank the ladies of the National Board of Management for their uniform courtesy and consideration to me. I shall carry away as the fruit of my two years' experience lessons in patriotism, unselfishness and sweet womanliness, learned from my co-laborers,

lessons which, when our skies were not all serenity, have taught me that there is naught in all the world so noble, so lovable, as true American womanhood. I thank the ladies of the Chicago Chapter for the confidence they have reposed in me in electing me to the office I have accepted. I thank them for their trust, their appreciation and their support, and I hope the good work we have begun together will continue until we may be able to show the potentiality of the perfect melody of true patriotism, and it can be said that by their deeds ye shall know them.

To my successor I extend most cordial greetings, realizing that she will be able to accomplish much that I have left undone, and that when Illinois next addresses you in the person of her State Regent, she will give more tangible proof of her existence. Madam President and ladies of the second Continental Congress, I fully appreciate the privilege which has been accorded me as State Regent, of participating in the deliberation of this honorable body. While we are many women of many minds, there is unity in our diversity, and as Daughters of the American Revolution I wish you all God-speed.

EFFIE REEME OSBORNE,

February 23, 1893.

State Regent for Illinois.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Indiana. (No response). Iowa. (No response). Kansas. (No response). Kentucky.

Mrs. HENRY L. POPE (Chapter Regent, Louisville): Madam President, our State Regent, Mrs. Buckner, is not able to be with us; but I have in my possession a letter sent by her to Mrs. Boynton, Vice-President-General, in charge of organization.

Mrs. BOYNTON: I received the letter, and sent it to the Kentucky delegation, supposing that some of the delegates would like to read it. It is simply a letter; not a report. As Mrs. Pope so desires, I will read it.

" LOUISVILLE.

" *To the Vice-President-General in Charge Organization of Chapters:*

" Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON: Dear Madam: I report the appointment of Chapter Regents in Henderson, Lexington, Paducah,

Covington, Owensboro, Cynthiana, Louisville. In Lexington and Louisville only are Chapters formed. The Chapter in Louisville is flourishing greatly under its Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Pope, who has devoted much time, care and energy in making it a success. Forty-eight members compose her Chapter. I have written and telegraphed in regard to the Lexington Chapter and received no information whatever.

"In the election of a State Regent I desire to put in nomination Mrs. Henry L. Pope. I sincerely regret that my invalidism has prevented me from doing more for a cause in which I feel such interest.

"*MRS. SIMON B. BUCKNER,
State Regent for Kentucky.*"

MISS DESHA: Mrs. Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, Chapter Regent of the Lexington Chapter, announced to me in a letter that the Chapter had been organized with fourteen members, that the name of the Chapter was "Issa Desha Breckinridge Chapter," in honor of Mrs. William C. P. Breckenridge, of Lexington, Kentucky, Honorary Regent of the D. A. R., who died last July.

The report, in form of a letter, from Kentucky was received.

MRS. SHIELDS: Maryland.

MRS. KNOTT: Madam President, I was appointed State Regent of Maryland, by the National Board of Management in Washington in March, 1892, and in pursuance of that appointment, I undertook the work of organizing Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in that State.

On the fourth day of March last, in response to invitations, twelve ladies of Baltimore City met at my residence and organized the Baltimore Chapter. The officers appointed for the first year were: Miss Alice Key Blunt, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Emma Stockton Linthicum, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Margaret Phelan Keenan, Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Burnap, Treasurer; Miss Eliza Snowden Thomas, Registrar; and Miss Kate Mason Rowland, Historian. The Local Board of Management were: Mrs. J. Hough Cottman, Miss Elizabeth Adams, Mrs. Alverda Griffith, Mrs. Henry Johns Berkley and

Miss Bessie Graham Daves. At the meeting in October these officers were elected by the Chapter, and Mrs. Neilson Poe, however, being chosen Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Linthicum having in the meantime died.

From this small beginning the Chapter rapidly grew, and now it numbers sixty-five members. Monthly meetings have been held which have been made interesting and attractive by readings, lectures and original papers on revolutionary subjects; especially on the part that Maryland and Marylanders played in the grand drama of the War of Independence. Among those deserving special mention are the address of Mr. Edward Graham Daves, on "The Heroes of the Maryland Line;" a bright and clever original paper by Miss Kate Mason Rowland on "The Maryland Women and the French Officers." Miss Rowland is the great-grand-niece of the celebrated Virginia statesman, George Mason, whose life she has recently written. Miss Emily Hinckley contributed a very interesting paper on "American Humorists." At the last meeting the Chapter was eloquently addressed by General Bradley T. Johnson, the President of the Maryland branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose subject was "Maryland in the Revolution."

The Regent of the Baltimore Chapter, Miss Alice Key Blunt, is grand-daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of our National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," whose martial and inspiring strains have encircled the world. The membership embraces representatives of families of Revolutionary fame in nearly every one of the original thirteen States.

We have to deplore the loss by death during the year of the Honorary State Regent, Miss Emily Harper, the granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; and Mrs Emma Stockton Linthicum, the Corresponding Secretary, a valued officer.

In the death of Miss Harper the Society lost a member not only distinguished by her illustrious ancestry, but by an assemblage of virtues and noble qualities, by a grace of presence and graciousness of manner which charmed and delighted every one who came within the circle of their influence.

On the 28th of September a Chapter was formed in Frederick

City by Mrs. John Ritchie. The officers are, Mrs. John Ritchie, Regent; Registrars, Mrs. Ann Grahame Ross and Miss Eleanor Potts; Recording Secretary, Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Margaret Janet Williams; Treasurer, Miss Margaret Washington McPherson; Historian, Miss Ruth Gouverneur Johnson. This Chapter comprises a membership of fifteen of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry. Frederick county, at the era of the Revolution, embracing the whole of Western Maryland, was one of the first counties of the State to proclaim its hostility to the Stamp Act. In this county were recruited the two companies of riflemen, required from Maryland under the resolution of Congress, June 14th, 1775. The companies were rapidly filled up, and, under the command of Colonel Michael Cresap, marched to Boston, where they created a vivid impression by their Indian accoutrements and their skill in the use of the rifle.

Chapters are about being organized in Cumberland, Hagerstown and on the Eastern Shore.

The annals of our time honored State are replete with noble instances of the heroic courage of her sons and the self-sacrificing devotion of her daughters in the holy cause of their country. Though the calamities of actual warfare never visited our State, and her soil was free from the tread of a British soldier, except as a prisoner of war, Maryland was from the very beginning of the contest with the Mother Country prompt, zealous and untiring in support of the patriotic cause, and steadfast in the darkest hours of adversity. During that contest she sent twenty thousand of the best, the bravest and noblest of her sons to the Continental army, and on every battlefield of the Revolution, from White Plains to Yorktown, they distinguished themselves by their valor and gave up their lives with a heroism which challenged the admiration of friend and foe alike. The pen of the historian of that immortal struggle, has never done full justice to the memory of these heroic men. Faithful to the sentiment of the legend inscribed on the escutcheon of their State, and in the coat of arms of its illustrious founder, Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, "*Deeds, not Words,*" they carved their names with their swords

in heroic actions on the field of battle, but committed to other men and other times the record of their heroic conduct and the celebration of their immortal fame. They were content to do their duty, although their names might not go sounding "down the corridors of time." It is our duty in this Society to preserve their memories from oblivion, and to make their names and deeds shine again in our annals as a just tribute to their merit, and as an encouraging example to the youth of our country.

To this end the members of the Society in Maryland are now assisting the Sons of the American Revolution in raising a fund for the erection of a monument in Baltimore to the heroes of the far-famed Maryland line, by an exhibition of works of art and of Revolutionary relics, to be held in Baltimore during Easter week.

We also propose with something of the pious zeal of "Old Mortality" to devote our time and labor to the rescue and preservation of the records of a glorious past, partially defaced by the hand of time it is true and almost forgotten, but which yet remain to us as a precious legacy, the more valuable like the leaves of the Sybil, from the destruction of so many others; so that the memories of these heroic men and noble women shall live, and not perish evermore.

REGINA M. KNOTT,
State Regent of Maryland, D. A. R.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Massachusetts.

Mrs. IDA F. MILLER (alternate delegate): I have no regular report from the State Regent; but I have a letter from the Secretary of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, of Boston, only, which I will read. We bring you greetings from Bunker Hill, Fanueil Hall, Concord and Lexington.

The Boston branch of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed December 19th, 1891, by Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, who had been appointed Honorary Regent of Massachusetts, by the National Society, in Washington, and authorized by it to organize a Chapter in Boston.

It is owing largely to her zeal that the few ladies who were present at the first meeting were sufficiently interested to persevere and form the Chapter now known as the Warren and Prescott Chapter, which has already reached very respectable proportions, and is rapidly increasing in members and interest.

Mrs. Samuel Eliot was appointed Regent of Massachusetts in December, 1891. In May, 1892, the Chapter was really organized, with a Regent and two Honorary Regents of the State, with Chapter Regent, Registrar, Treasurer and Secretary; and it was at that time that it took its title, doing itself the honor of becoming the Warren and Prescott Chapter, associating the names of two of the best known Revolutionary heroes and patriots of Massachusetts—General Joseph Warren and Colonel William Prescott.

The Warren and Prescott Chapter now boasts of sixty-seven members with a steadily increasing roll-call. Monthly meetings have been held during the winter, with an average attendance of thirty members. Interesting addresses have been delivered by Dr. Samuel Eliot and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; and original letters from John Adams, James Warren, Mrs. Martha Washington, Mrs. Abigail Adams and Mrs. Mercy Warren have been read to the Society.

The officers of Warren and Prescott Chapter are :

Regent of Massachusetts—Mrs. Samuel Eliot.

Honorary Regent of Massachusetts—Miss Rebecca Warren Brown.

Honorary Regent of Massachusetts—Mrs. Henry P. Quincy.
Chapter Regent—Miss Annie C. Warren.

Treasurer—Mrs. Francis P. Sprague.

Registrar—Miss Anna B. Shaw.

Secretary—Mrs. Joseph E. Davis.

Mrs. SEYMOUR: I have the report of the Regent of the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, which I will read to the Congress.

To the State Regent Daughters American Revolution:

Mrs. SAMUEL ELIOT: Dear Madam, The Regent of the Mercy Warren Chapter D. A. R. hereby presents its first annual report. The Chapter was formally organized June 17th, 1892,

with twenty-three members. Previous to organization two preliminary meetings were held, March 16th and April 19th. At the first objects of the Society and eligibility were discussed and application blanks were distributed; at the second meeting, several ladies having already become members of the National Society, it was voted to form a Chapter, and June 17th was fixed upon as a desirable date to effect organization. Accordingly, at the time specified the ladies qualified for membership, assembled, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, after which the Regent announced the following list of officers: Mrs. H. M. Phillips, Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. S. Kirkham, Secretary; Mrs. L. J. Powers, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. C. Wilcox, Treasurer; Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Registrar; Mrs. S. W. Vaille, Mrs. H. K. Wight and Mrs. W. R. Sessions, Managers.

The regular meetings of the year were held April 19, June 17, September 17, October 11, December 16 and the first Monday in February.

At the annual meeting, October 11th, the acting board of officers were, with the exception of one manager absent from the city, elected. December 11th is accepted by the Chapter as pre-eminently a fitting anniversary for a high tea, to which one may invite eligible guests to share our patriotic ardor. Upon this anniversary the plan was successfully inaugurated. Not only was due honor accorded the Boston Tea party, but our grandmothers were suitably remembered. Their favorite variety of tea was served with a "lection cake," as well as numerous more modern delicacies. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation to the Chapter, by its Board of officers, of a crayon portrait of Mercy Warren, in whose honor the Chapter is named.

All meetings, except that of October 11, have thus far been made profitable and interesting by the reading of prepared papers, abstracts of historical events, and recitations of patriotic poems. The work of preparation has been mostly voluntary and by the board of management. Recently, however, the work has been assigned to standing committees, one committee for each meeting. The committees include the entire member-

ship, exclusive of the board of management. By this method it is hoped to better equalize responsibility and sustain interest by giving opportunity for suggestion and work to each member. The Chapter now numbers thirty-four, and five applicants are waiting acceptance by the National Society.

We do not count our entire success by the number of our members, encouraging as that may be, for an increased local awakening of interest in ancestral and colonial history may fairly be attributed to the organization of our Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELAIDE A. CALKINS,
Chapter Regent.

MRS. HAMLIN: Madame President, I move that we now take a recess for the lunch waiting in the adjoining parlors, and which has been prepared by the ladies of the Society resident in Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, presiding: The Congress will please come to order. It is now nearly two o'clock. Before resuming the regular order of business, I am requested to convey to the ladies of the Congress and their friends from a distance an invitation to a reception Friday, from four until six, given by Mrs. Henry Blount, at "The Oaks," on the heights of Georgetown.

I also wish to say that the time for the reception to be given by the President and Mrs. McKee has been extended from four until five o'clock, for the convenience of the Congress.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I make the motion that the Congress take a recess to-day from four o'clock until seven-thirty, on account of this reception.

Mrs. BALLINGER: It seems unwise to cut short our deliberations this afternoon; therefore, I offer an amendment to that motion, making it four-thirty instead of four.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, presiding: According to the accepted order for the day, Michigan is the next State in order.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Michigan.

No report.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Minnesota.

Miss DESHA: Ladies, I have a telegram from Mrs. Newport, State Regent of Minnesota, which I will read.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 22, 1893.

To the National Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled at the capital of Minnesota, successfully celebrating Washington's birthday, send greeting to the Daughters in General Convention assembled at the National Capital.

ELIZA EDGERTON NEWPORT,
State Regent D. A. R.

ALBERT EDGERTON,
President S. A. R.

Miss Desha then read the report of Mrs. Newport, which had been sent by mail. It is as follows:

To the Vice-President-General Presiding and National Board Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

LADIES: I beg to submit herewith my first report as State Regent, Daughters American Revolution, for Minnesota.

The initial movement for an organization of the Daughters American Revolution in this State began in the autumn of 1891, resulting in the formal organization of the St. Paul Chapter on October 14, 1891, with twenty-four members.

From the outset there was very marked interest manifested. The object of the Society met with cordial approval, and the growth has been rapid, the Chapter now numbering over seventy, with a number of applications pending.

January 15, 1892, Mrs. Newpo t was appointed State Regent, and was succeeded as Chapter Regent by Mrs. John Quincy Adams, a lady of New York birth, of liberal culture, and many and rare accomplishments. Mrs. Adams is the great-granddaughter of two Massachusetts patriots—Lieutenant Gideon Walker, of Brookfield, and Captain Leonard Proctor, of Westfield, who served as officers in the Revolutionary Army. Her

great-great-grandmother, Eleanor Howard Walker, gave all her sons, five in number, to the battles of her country.

The Chapter has flourished under her able leadership. The Secretary in her report says, "The Board of Management has prepared a course of reading on Revolutionary subjects, and has stimulated historical and genealogical research to a remarkable degree. Many able and interesting papers have been read before the Society, and had the Chapter been formed simply for literary improvement, and study, it would have accomplished much, but fortunately it has accomplished much more, for it has been the means of rescuing from oblivion the name of many a brave soldier."

The first meeting looking towards the formation of a Chapter in Minneapolis was held at the home of Mrs. M. W. Lewis, who was made Regent, and subsequently resigned, March 31, 1892, when Miss Margaret A. Cruikshank was appointed Regent, and the formal organization of the Minneapolis Chapter took place, with a membership of fourteen, which has since increased to twenty-two, with quite a number of applications pending in Washington.

Miss Cruikshank is a woman of fine literary attainments and ability, and will, with the co-operation of the members, without doubt, succeed in building up a strong and influential Chapter. Minneapolis has a very large New England element, from which many accessions will doubtless be received by the Society.

In Miss Cruikshank's report she says: "So far we have done little, but put on record our claims to Revolutionary descent—our aim being to stir up, among the women, a just pride in such ancestry, so that we shall not let the struggles of our forefathers and mothers die unrecognized. We have accomplished little beyond material instruction, resulting from the reading of the records of the deeds of our Revolutionary ancestors.

The Chapters have held three joint meetings during the year, two in St. Paul and one in the elegant colonial home of Mr. Linton, in Minneapolis, which have served to stimulate study and research, and have proved most delightful. Our legal ad-

viser, Judge Albert Edgerton, President of the Sons of the American Revolution for Minnesota, always meets with us. He has the proud distinction of being the only known surviving of a Revolutionary soldier. He has three daughters.

The Daughters of both the St. Paul and Minneapolis Chapters have most cordially and heartily responded to the suggestion of our National Committee to assist in raising a fund to purchase a portrait of our late President-General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, to be placed in the White House at Washington, as the gift of the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

There has been some correspondence looking to the organization of Chapters in other cities in the State, and we hope several will be organized during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA THOMPSON EDGERTON NEWPORT,

State Regent for Minnesota.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Missouri.

Mrs. SHIELDS: New Hampshire. (No response). New Jersey.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: Madam President and Delegates: As Regent of the State of New Jersey, I will briefly state the condition of our Society in the State. We have at this time on our roll one hundred and nine members. In addition, applications have been received from a number of ladies for admission papers, and we expect within a short time to pass the two hundred mark. The meetings that have been held during the year have been attended in large numbers, and all our members show great interest in our proceedings and in the advancement of our Society. As our membership is scattered over the entire extent of our State, it is proposed during the coming year to hold general meetings in different places in New Jersey, that will serve not only to enable our members to renew and form new acquaintanceship, but by the reading of papers, addresses and poetical compositions connected with the stirring times we commemorate, to stimulate and increase the objects contemplated in our organization. One of my Treasurers has made a report to her

chief in the National Society, for her department. Which report fully covers details of our work, and it would be needless for me to here repeat them to you.

Permit me, however, to suggest to your body certain ideas which have occurred to us as simplifying the relations between them and the National Society :

Firstly: As to the time of holding annual Chapter meetings. The Constitution arbitrarily fixes October 11th as the day that all annual meetings shall be held ; there is no reservation or saving clause to alter this positive date. Why not permit each Chapter to regulate the time of holding such meetings as may seem fitting to them.

Secondly: There is no reduction of dues to members joining in the latter part of the fiscal year, as the Constitution reads. It has been suggested that the annual dues for members be fixed at one dollar for those becoming such after September first, and that the dues of those joining after January first be credited to the ensuing year.

Thirdly: All members should be allied with some individual Chapter. One of my treasurers has, during the past year, had great difficulty in settling her accounts with the Treasurer-General, owing to the fact that members living in our State have been credited to our Chapter, who claim to belong to the National Society, and, again, others have been called on for double dues by our treasurer and the Treasurer-General. In one instance it was probably the cause of an esteemed member entirely severing her connection with the Society.

Fourthly: There is no provision in our Constitution made for a member desirous of changing her membership from one Chapter to another. I think there should be a general law on the subject enacted for the Society at large by the Continental Congress.

These suggestions are made in no spirit of fault-finding. Our earnest endeavor is to elevate our Society upon such a high plane that all associations of a similar character will look up to it and regard it as the model of all that is noble and patriotic.

PRINCETON CHAPTER.

Officers—Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Lydia Blight Haggerman, Vice Regent; Miss Elizabeth Patterson Harris, Secretary; Miss Nellie Slidell, Treasurer; Mrs. Annie Thomson McMillan, Registrar; Mrs. Elizabeth Dullin McIlvaine, Historian; Mrs. Frances Webb Patterson, Chaplain.

Organized December eighth, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

MONMOUTH CHAPTER.

Organized February 19, 1893. Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt; Registrar, Miss Edith Mather; Treasurer, M. B. P. Garnett; Secretary, Miss Frances Depue. The Chapter numbers fourteen members. The papers of sixteen others are in preparation. The ladies will become members of the Monmouth Chapter as soon as their papers can be passed by the National Board.

I am directed to say that it will give the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey great pleasure to extend the hospitality of their home to any of the Daughters who may be passing through our State.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: New York.

Mrs. DOREMUS: Our State Regent is not present. As Regent of New York City Chapter, I have no report. Mrs. Sara S. Pryor has sent a letter to Mrs. McLean (delegate), which I would like to have read.

Mrs. McLEAN: Mrs. Pryor, who has done so much for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, sends this letter:

"38 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK.

MY DEAR MRS. McLEAN: Should the time be propitious, please say to the Continental Congress that I send them my most cordial and affectionate greeting, and that here, upon my bed of sickness, I shall follow each step of their deliberations with my sincere good wishes. My disappointment is very great that I cannot be with them. My physician encourages me to hope that this severe illness will pass, and I shall be as

well as ever. If such blessing is granted me, I shall yet hope to be useful to our beloved Society.

When you return let me see you. I shall be so anxious to know the result of the convention. In the meantime be very careful of that 'violent cold.' Capable people are always burdened. Learn to say no, or your strength will fail you. With our dear love always,

Sincerely yours,

SARA S. PRYOR."

Mrs. SHIELDS: North Carolina.

No response.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Ohio.

Mrs. ELROY M. AVERY (Chapter Regent Cleveland): The State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, has delegated to me the pleasant duty of speaking for Ohio. It will be principally a report of the Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., for until recently we were Ohio.

The Western Reserve Chapter is a year and a month old, and numbers thirty-four members. We, too, have descendants of generals and colonels, but, better still, we have descendants of privates. We derive our name from the fact that Cleveland is in that beautiful tract that once belonged to dear old Connecticut, the land of steady habits, who *reserved* it for all good things. It is fitting and proper that patriotism should flourish with us.

What have we done for the good of the order? We have interested the librarians in our work. We have aided in preserving old records. Above all, we have tried to teach that it is an honor to be an American, no matter what one's ancestors may have been. We have awakened enthusiasm and inspired our husbands and brothers, and so have organized a Western Reserve Chapter, *Sons* of the American Revolution, with whom we work in great harmony.

We have been the only Chapter in the State, but now a Regent for Youngstown, Mrs. R. W. Tayler, has been appointed, and that beautiful city will soon fall into line. But, whoever may be second, Cleveland will always congratulate herself that she showed the way.

Now a new and brighter day has opened for us. We have a State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, and when she comes to

the Third Continental Congress at the head of her Regents, you will have to assign to us a larger pew than we occupy today. Under her care and supervision, Ohio will take her rightful place at or near the head of the grand procession of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

OFFICERS FOR OHIO.

State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, CLEVELAND.

Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery; Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. A. Kendall; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. J. Lee; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Ingham; Treasurer, Mrs. P. H. Babcock; Registrar, Mrs. George W. Little; Historian, Mr. G. V. R. Wickham.

YOUNGSTOWN.

Regent, Mrs. R. W. Tayler

The report of Mrs. Avery was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Oregon. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Pennsylvania.

Mrs. HOGG: There are between three and four hundred members of the National Society, D. A. R., in Pennsylvania. There are eight organized Chapters, having legally appointed or elected Regents. These are:

The *Pittsburg Chapter*, Allegheny county—156 members; Regent, Mrs. Albert Childs.

Berks County Chapter—16 members; Regent, Mrs. W. Murray Weidman.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Luzerne county—51 members; Regent, Mrs. W. H. McCartney.

Liberty Bell Chapter, Lehigh county—17 members; Regent, Miss M. F. Mickley.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster county—31 members; Regent, Miss Evans.

Sunbury Chapter, Northumberland county—12 members; Regent, Miss Mary Sherman.

Philadelphia Chapter—29 members; Regent, Mrs. Edward Jungerich Smith.

Washington County Chapter—15 members; Regent, Mrs. Helena C. Beatty.

Five Regents have been appointed: Mrs. McCalmont for Venango county; Miss Black for York county; Mrs. Wister for Perry county; Mrs. Holstein for Montgomery county; Mrs. Lightner for Montour county. These all hope to have Chapters fully organized before the next Congress.

I am in correspondence with ladies in several other counties and work will soon be started there.

The most notable achievement in the State of Pennsylvania during the year has been the receiving by the Allegheny D. A. R., from Mrs. Schenley, of London, England, a gift of ground, 100 feet by 90 feet, in the city of Pittsburg, on a small part of which is situated the old block-house built by Colonel Boquet in 1764. The deed for this property would now be in our possession but for the fact that old streets bordering on it are to be vacated by the city and new streets opened, and in order to make perfect title, it is better to wait until these changes have been definitely arranged by city council.

The first carrying out of one of the important objects of our organization, viz: "the preservation of historic spots," is a matter of great import, and it will give the members of the Pittsburg Chapter much attractive work, for we hope to restore the old building, to beautify a little park about it, to enclose it and make it an object of interest, not only to our own immediate town people, but to all visitors and sight-seers in our city.

Interest in the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, the first President-General of our Society, is aroused in all our Chapters. I have now on hand \$159.75 towards the fund, and contributions are coming in.

Our work is progressing steadily in the State. We hope soon to make by-laws for direction in our Chapters, where they are much needed, but which we have waited for, hoping to be able, in all respects, to formulate them in entire harmony with the Constitution of the National Society.

JULIA K. HOGG,
State Regent.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Rhode Island.

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam President and Ladies of the Congress:

In making my second annual report, it gives me pleasure to state that in Rhode Island a lively interest is being manifested in the aims and objects of our Society. The total membership at this time is about two hundred, an increase of more than one hundred during the year. Of this number sixteen are life members. There are now four Chapters in the State, two having been formed during the year. Pawtucket Chapter, with thirty or more members, Woonsocket Chapter, with sixteen or more members. These, with the Gaspee Chapter in Providence, having a membership of one hundred and eleven, and Bristol Chapter, with forty or more members, complete the list. Numerous applications for membership are in transit, and in course of preparation, which will add to the membership during the coming year. The Bristol Chapter has secured a room in the Burnside Memorial Building in that town. This building, erected by the town, is an elegant and appropriate token of the affection and esteem in which the late General Burnside was held by his fellow townsmen. The lower portion is occupied by the town officers, and the upper portion was intended for a collection of relics and mementoes of the late General. The town council kindly tendered the use of this portion to the Bristol Chapter, and a beginning has already been made in forming a collection of historical articles and objects of interest, making a most excellent and desirable place for the meetings of the Chapter. Last Spring an exhibition of Colonial and Revolutionary relics was held in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, under the auspices of Gaspee Chapter, great interest was manifested in the undertaking, a full report of which has been published by William Blake, chairman of the Committee.

While I am not able to report anything accomplished in the way of permanent monuments or the marking of historical spots, yet the subject has been considered and may be done in the future. I desire to again acknowledge the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me by the officers of the National Society.

Respectfully submitted,

B. O. WILBOUR,
Regent of Rhode Island.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: South Carolina.

Mrs. JOHN BACON: Madam President, I have no report, owing to my not having been well. I hope to have one next time.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Tennessee. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Texas. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Vermont.

Mrs. HELEN C. CONVERSE: In the absence of Mrs. Peck, State Regent, I am authorized by her to read her report. It is as follows:

BURLINGTON, VERMONT, February 1, 1893.

To the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.:

I would respectfully transmit the following report, as Regent for Vermont, for the past year:

Since my appointment as Regent there have been two Chapters organized in Vermont, viz: Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1, Burlington, which was organized on the 22d of March, 1892, at the residence of Mrs. Theodore S. Peck, State Regent, with a membership of twenty-six, among whom are three life members. This Chapter has had several meetings during the year, all of which have been well attended, and much enthusiasm shown, and it now numbers some fifty members, many of whom have very interesting records relating to their Green Mountain ancestors.

Upon the death of Mrs. Harrison, our honored President-General, this Chapter sent a personal letter of sympathy to President Harrison.

It is the intention of the members to pursue a course of reading relating to revolutionary history at each of its meetings. One of the most delightful gatherings was held at the beautiful home of the esteemed Chapter Regent, Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, of this city, where, after the regular business, a charming afternoon tea was enjoyed.

The ladies of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1, are endeavoring to see that the historical places in the vicinity of their Chapter receive proper recognition, such as erecting marble slabs telling the incidents happening at these points.

Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2, Arlington, was organized August 11, 1892, at the residence of Mrs. J. Burdett, with a membership of sixteen, all of whom are Vermont girls, born in the vicinity, thirteen of the members being from one Brownson family, whose ancestors were Green Mountain boys, several of them having served with General Ethan Allen in the War of the Revolution. The ancestor of Mrs. Burdett was Captain Gideon Brownson, a member of one of the companies of famous Green Mountain boys.

It is expected that other chapters will be formed in Vermont at no distant day, encouraging reports having been received from Montpelier, Rutland, St. Albans and Brattleboro.

The delegates to the National Congress from this State are Mrs. Agnes L. Peck, Burlington, State Regent; Mrs. Caroline M. Smalley, Burlington, Regent of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1; Miss Mary E. Arthur, Burlington, delegate; Miss Helen C. Converse, alternate for State Regent; Mrs. Karl Rohrer, alternate for delegate; Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2, Arlington, Mrs. J. Burdett, Regent.

I wish to thank Mrs. Caroline M. Smalley, Regent of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1, Burlington; Mrs. J. Burdett, Regent of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2, Arlington, and all the members of the Order for assistance rendered.

We can most truly congratulate ourselves upon the rapid growth of this noble and patriotic Society in the past, and sincerely hope for a greater gain in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

- AGNES LOUISA LESSLIE PECK,
Regent for Vermont.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Virginia.

Miss LYRIA PLEASANTS (delegate) read the report of the State Regent, as follows:

To the Continental Congress of 1893:

When I made my modest report at last Congress, I hoped, when another year had passed, to bring in a much more satisfactory report to this honorable body, but an enforced absence from my State has interfered greatly with my work. I have

now six Chapter Regents—Mrs. James H. Dooley, Richmond; Mrs. Mary Louisa Smith, Charlottesville; Mrs. Alexander F. Robertson, Staunton; Mrs. Anne S. Green, Culpeper; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Clifton Station; Mrs. B. W. Hamner, Lynchburg. The two last named Regents, Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Hamner, have been appointed by me since the last Congress. They report their Chapters as about to be formed. I have also selected Mrs. E. C. Venable, a daughter of the late Bishop Joseph Wilmer, as Chapter Regent of Petersburg; but, owing to some delay in sending in her application papers, I have not yet reported her name to the Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters for confirmation by the Board of Management. I am in correspondence with Danville and Williamsburg, with hopes of Chapters in those cities.

I feel that I must call attention to the work already done in the Old Dominion Chapter and the Albemarle Chapter. These Chapters have met regularly for the past year. Papers of great historical value have been prepared by different members, and read before the Chapters and filed with the historians or sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY for publication. Both of these Chapters have done a noble work in raising funds for the Virginia Historical Society and the Mount Vernon building at the World's Fair, and the Albemarle Chapter has also contributed to the memorial building in Washington.

The personnel of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution is most interesting. The Record of Ancestors from whom they derive their eligibility in direct lineal descent furnishes a roll of honor of which any State might be proud. We have a "Committee of Safety," many of whom are descendants of the original "Committee of Safety;" which did such efficient work more than a hundred years ago, and the patriotic blood of those heroes of old still warms the hearts of their descendants, Virginia! "The Mother of States and of Statesmen," has ever been also the "Mother of Patriotic Women!"

It gives me great pleasure to record the harmony of feeling existing between our Virginia Daughters. They are united in purpose and action.

There has been for the past year a wide-spread dissatisfac-

tion with the present eligibility clause of the National Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, because, as the clause now reads: The only mention of the women of Revolution is as mothers of Patriots, and also because "The mother of such Patriot" is not required to be of proven loyalty to the cause of Independence. Because women are honored on account of the patriotism of men, and not for their own noble deeds, and because no patriot blood in direct line is required of the descendants of the "Mother of a Patriot." They express their earnest desire through me, the Regent of their State, that the present Congress approve the Amendments to the Constitution proposed by the State Regent of Pennsylvania and endorsed by six members of the National Board of Management, which first make provision for the women who assisted in achieving American Independence, and then eliminates the phrase which allows women of doubtful loyalty to be recognized.

The women of Virginia point with just pride to the names of many noble heroines who aided in the struggle which gave us the Independence we enjoy. Though the name of these women are found on no military roster, they are preserved in the historical records of our State, and the memory of their brave deeds and unfailing loyalty have come down to us through the generations that intervened.

The family letters and memoranda already collected by the daughters in Virginia will greatly assist the historian of Colonial firesides.

Respectfully submitted.

LUCY GRAY HENRY,
Regent of Virginia.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Wisconsin.

Mrs. PECK: Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: Wisconsin, last in the list of States alphabetically considered, and among the last as regards present results, may yet be considered a hopeful field for future results; for, as a plant that has germinated slowly puts forth sturdier branches than the one of more rapid growth, so, it is believed, the season of slow preparation may prove the precursor of an encouraging measure of success.

It is this belief that has prevented the State Regent from being disheartened over the delay in securing the first or Milwaukee Chapter, together with disappointment at the apparent lack of interest at more remote points in the State, for which, however, she was in a measure prepared; and before accepting the position of State Regent (only a year ago) she gave an opinion of what might be expected to the Vice-President-General in charge of organization of chapters, which opinion later events have fully sustained.

This is not the place to enumerate minor causes for delay, but in general it may be stated that the field is remote from the animating center, Washington. Besides, the principle on which the organization is founded is somewhat an abstract one, hence does not so readily appeal to one as the more pressing claims of the day, which, at least in the northwest, in the garb of various charitable, philanthropic, intellectual or social objects, has enlisted all to such an extent that there seems to be but little time left to be given to still another organization.

The Columbian Exposition has also been urged as a reason for delaying to take up the work, hence time and patience have been required to win even a hearing for the Daughters American Revolution.

The work of preparation, of whatever kind, has been done thus far by the State Regent, but having organized the Milwaukee Chapter February 14th, this month, with fourteen accepted members, and more than double that number about to enter the Chapter, it is expected this initial Chapter will prove the much needed object lesson.

The officers of the Chapter are as follows: Mrs. Theo. Yates, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, Secretary *pro tem.*; Mrs. D. J. Whittemore, Treasurer; Mrs. William L. Mason, Registrar.

As an incentive to interest, the study of colonial topics will be taken up.

Four more Chapter Regents have recently been appointed, after consultation with the Vice-President-General, Mrs. Angus Cameron, La Crosse; Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, Oshkosh; Mrs. J. H. Elmore, Green Bay; Miss M. L. Atwood, Madison.

The leaven is also working in ten other cities, hence there seems a reasonable ground on which to base the conclusion that Wisconsin will yet occupy an honorable place in the sisterhood of States.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN M. H. PECK,

State Regent.

Honorary State Regents—Mrs. Matthew H. Carpenter, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. V. Kimberly, Janesville, Wisconsin.

The CHAIR: We have now heard the reports of the State Regents, which have been received in accordance with the decision of the Congress. The next business is that the Congress resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the reports of the National Board of Management. That is done, I believe, by calling some one to the chair. The Chair will ask Mrs. General Greely to preside.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mrs. GREELY (in the chair): This body is now in committee of the whole. The reports of the National Board of Management are before you for consideration.

Mrs. LYONS: I move that the beautiful and eloquent report of the Vice-President-General presiding be accepted with thanks.

The motion was agreed to.

Miss DORSEY: The next report is that of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. First of all, I desire to say that, in speaking of these officers, no personal courtesy is meant to the ladies occupying the positions; it is the office, and not the officer, that is referred to. I am seeking information. I want to know what the constitutional right of this officer is. Article 7, section 1, of the Constitution reads:

"When twelve members of the Society shall be living in one locality they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a Chapter. They may elect a presiding officer, whose title will be Regent, and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society, a Secretary and Registrar, and such other officers as may be required."

And then in the By-Laws, article 4, section 3, reads :

"The Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters shall have authority to nominate one State Regent for the first year, and two Honorary State Regents for each State and Territory, to be elected by the Board. She shall have general supervision of the organization of Chapters, in connection with the respective State Regents, and shall perform such other duties as may be entrusted to her by the National Board of Management."

Has this officer the right to nominate State Regents for the first year only?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I rise to a point of order. The lady is talking to nothing. There is no motion before this body. I therefore move that the report of the Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters be received.

Miss DORSEY: I wish to be instructed on this point. Has a Chapter, having twelve members, the right to organize and elect a Regent? Or, has the Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, the right to appoint the Regent? If the Chapters have the right to elect their Regent, how can the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters have "supervision of the organization of Chapters."

Mrs. SHIELDS: All things must have a beginning. I would like to state that in cases where Chapters have been formed, and have elected their own Regents, our Vice-President in Charge of Organization was only too glad to have that done. To facilitate the work, she has appointed Regents where there were no Chapters. Her title indicates her province. She is "in charge of organization of Chapters."

Mrs. HOGG: The By-Law, with the Constitution, calls for the State Regent to appoint Chapter Regents for the first year. The organization of the Chapters is under the supervision of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. She is not supposed to be consulted by the State Regents; but the nominations made by the State Regents of persons to be confirmed by the Board of Management are sent to the Board of Management through the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and by her presented; and through

her the notice should be returned to the State Regents of the confirmation of the appointment of Chapter Regents.

Then followed a lengthy discussion, generally participated in, as to the power given by the Constitution to the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. HAMLIN: Ladies, it is not a question of the interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws which is before us. The question is, as to the acceptance of the report of one of our officers. I think this discussion will be in order under the head of "Discussion for the good of the Society." This question is worthy of consideration, but it should come in its own time.

Miss GREENE: (of R. I.) I heartily indorse all that has been said by the last speaker. The question before the Congress is on the acceptance of the report most carefully prepared, which shows evidence of great thought, and I therefore protest against the time of this Congress being monopolized by the discussion that appears to be entirely irrelevant.

The motion to receive the report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was agreed to.

Mrs. HAMLIN: I move that the report of the Recording Secretary-General be received.

Mrs. LYONS: I am sure no one here would possibly have a better appreciation of the duties of Recording Secretary than myself. I have occupied that office in Virginia for five years; but it is necessary for me to call attention to one clause of the report. In the official report of the Board of Management of January 14th, on page 253 of Magazine—

"It was resolved, that the Board of Management recognize the State Regents as members of the Board of Management, and therefore under the Constitution, not eligible after two years' service, for re-election to the same office."

I want to know why it was necessary for the Board, on the 14th of January, 1893, to recognize State Regents as members, when the Constitution had already recognized them as such, in article 6, section 1.

Mrs. SHIELDS: It seems to me this question comes under the head of "the good of the Society;" though I will explain that

to the lady from Virginia. We have had frequent letters asking for specific directions regarding this very subject, saying they would like to re-elect their Regent if she were eligible. These officers are either honorary or active. If honorary, they have no right to vote. No State Regent would be willing to give up her right to vote on the Board of Management, and as an active officer she cannot be re-elected after two years service. She is a National officer and a member of the Board of Management.

Mrs. LYONS: Article 5, Section 1, says:

"The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States."

As I understand it, the State Regents are members of the Board of Management *ex-officio*.

Miss DESHA: I think in that resolution reported by the Recording Secretary there is a grammatical error. It does not mean that the National Board *recognized* the State Regents, but, the National Board, *recognizing* State Regents, recommend that they come under the same limitation as National officers. That was not agreed to entirely by the Board of Management; but some of us preferred to have it left to the Congress, and it was left an open question.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I rise to a point of privilege regarding my report. I refuse to accept that the construction is bad grammar. I say the Board recognizes a State Regent as a member of the Board of Management, which she is.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I wish to remind this body that we are not the Congress, but simply a committee of the whole. We are not considering constitutional amendments, but simply the effect of the present Constitution on certain resolutions which have been passed by the Board of Management, which affect the State Regents in their jurisdiction.

Mrs. LYONS: If we accept this report of the Recording Secretary to-day—accept the act of the Board of Management, the right of the Board of Management to make this law, which is binding upon us until disapproved by the Congress, then I do

not see how we can bring it up again. Our State Regents after two year's service are not eligible for re-election, and the election of State Regents comes in a very short time. How can the discussion come up, if we now agree to this act on the part of the Board of Management, which I claim the Board had no right to make?

Mrs. WALKER: May I inquire whether this is an effort to put off the election of officers?

Mrs. LYONS: It is to put off the election of State Regents, until we have discussed whether the State Regents are bound by this act of the Board. The Constitution says that the Board has a right to enact laws which are legal and binding, until disapproved by the Congress. It may be a very good law, but I disagree with the idea of our Recording Secretary that it is according to the Constitution, that the Board of Management could recognize State Regents as National officers.

Miss DESHA: It is not a question of amendments to the Constitution. It is the construction of the Constitution by the Congress. I therefore move that the Committee rise, and report to the Congress.

The motion was agreed to.

The Vice-President-General presiding, having resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole reported that the committee having under consideration the reports of the Board of Management, had resolved that one clause of the Constitution must be construed before it could proceed, and desired the Congress to decide.

Miss DESHA: I would like to present this resolution.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that a State Regent, being an officer *ex-officio*, her term of office is not restricted by the limitation that applies to the National offices.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to ask one question. Does this resolution rule out State Regents who shall come here and want to sit with the National Board and vote, who have always been allowed to vote? If they are on the National Board would this resolution rule them out? What right will they have on the Board of Management?

Mrs. LYONS: "The National Board of Management shall be

composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting. The officers of the National Society shall be *ex-officio* officers of the Board of Management." The State Regents have always been recognized as members of the Board and entitled to all rights. This resolution of the Board, taken on the 14th of January, makes them members of the Board of Management, and therefore, under the Constitution not eligible, after two years' service for re-election to the same office.

Miss DESHA: I suggest that General Greely speak to us on this subject. He is present in the audience.

The CHAIR: The Chair will invite General Greely to make a statement to the Congress on this subject, if there is no objection.

General GREELY: This seems to me to be a case parallel with that of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who, by an act of Congress, hold their terms for four years, I believe. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is an *ex-officio* member of the Board. He is appointed for life to his official position, and he also continues for life a member of a Board, the terms of office of which is limited to four years. In like manner the President of the United States is an *ex-officio* member of that Board. General Grant was a member of that Board for eight years. Lawyers who have been consulted on that question, are unanimous in saying that in no way, shape or manner is the term of an officer limited when serving on a Board as an *ex-officio* member.

The CHAIR: Are you ready to vote on the motion offered by Miss Desha?

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Committee of the Whole arose while the report of the Recording Secretary-General was under consideration, in order to allow the Congress to decide upon a point which was essential to the elucidation of the report. The Congress has acted upon that point, and, in the opinion of the Chair, it is now in order for the Committee of the Whole to

resume its labors. The Chair will ask Mrs. Hamlin to preside.

Mrs. HAMLIN: (In the Chair). Ladies, I trust that you will not stop on technicalities. What shall we do with the report of the Recording Secretary?

Mrs. WALWORTH: As the committee of the whole, we should "recommend." I move that we recommend the acceptance of the report of the Recording Secretary, except that clause in regard to the action of the Board of Management under discussion.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I simply recorded the meetings of the Board of Management. The action that was taken I recorded.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: The report is merely a record of the action of the Board of Management. It is the action of the Board that we have decided not to accept. As a committee of the whole we recommend that the report of the Recording Secretary be accepted; but that the action of the Board of Management we do not accept.

Miss DORSEY: We can recommend that the report be accepted; but that the Congress disapprove of that clause under discussion.

The CHAIR: The Chair rules that we cannot change the Recording Secretary's report of the proceedings; but that we can disapprove of the action of the Board of Management which was embodied in the report. The question is, whether we recommend to the Congress the acceptance of the report as read; then the other part which we do not accept is on record.

Mrs. LYONS: As I made the motion that we could not accept the report, I beg that I have the privilege of seconding the motion that we do now recommend that the Congress accept the report of the Recording Secretary, with many thanks for her untiring labor and fidelity in her work.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR: The Corresponding Secretary-General's report is the next in order.

On motion, the acceptance of the Corresponding Secretary-General's report was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR : What will the committee do with the report of the Registrars-General?

On motion of Miss Dorsey, the acceptance of the report of the Registrars-General was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR : What will you do with the Treasurer-General's report?

The motion was made that the report be recommended for acceptance.

Mrs. OSBORNE : I would like to amend that motion by adding, "without the accompanying suggestions."

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The CHAIR : What action will you take on the Historian-General's report?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD : I do not like to speak of my own work ; but there is a recommendation in my report in regard to the year book, which I do not wish to be overlooked.

Mrs. WALWORTH : I make the motion that that clause be referred to the committee on printing.

The motion was agreed to, and the report was recommended for acceptance.

The CHAIR : The report of the Vice-President General, editor and manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is next in order.

Mrs. ALEXANDER : I move that the report of the Vice-President General in charge of the Magazine be laid upon the table for future consideration, when the "good of the Order" is under discussion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER : I move that the committee rise and report action to the Congress.

The motion was agreed to.

The Vice-President-General presiding resumed the chair, and the chairman of the committee of the whole (Mrs. Hamlin) reported that committee of the whole having had under consideration the reports of the Board of Management, recommended them all for acceptance, without the recommendations contained therein, which were recommended to be referred to the proper committee.

ELECTION OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The CHAIR (Mrs. Cabell): The next business in order is the election of National officers, in the order given on the printed programme. The chair will appoint the following ladies as tellers: Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. McLean, Miss Harding, Mrs. Beckwith, and Mrs. Hopkins. I now call for nominations for the office of President-General.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I rise to nominate as President-General a lady to whom, more than any other living person, we owe the prosperity of our Society, one to the manor-born, one in whose veins flows directly the best blood of more than one of our heroic forefathers, one perfectly familiar with the workings of our organization, our brave and generous, patient and courteous Vice-President-General presiding, Mrs. William B. Cabell. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH: I rise to nominate a woman in whose veins also flows the best blood of this country, a woman who was born in Pennsylvania, who grew up in Kentucky, and who has spent her married life in Illinois. She is the great-granddaughter of Joshua Frye, of Revolutionary fame. She is a woman whom the whole country claims, and who will sustain the National character of our Society. Therefore I hope that, as much as we love our Vice-President-General presiding, and as earnest and true as are her friends, they will all have at heart the good of the Society, which extends all over this country, from Maine to California. I therefore claim the honor of nominating the wife of the Vice-President-elect of the United States, Mrs. Letitia Greene Stevenson for the office of President-General. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA: On behalf of Kentucky I second that nomination.

Mrs. RITCHIE: Does Mrs. Stevenson already belong to a Chapter?

A DELEGATE: No.

Mrs. RITCHIE: Then Mrs. Stevenson is not eligible.

Mrs. COX: On behalf of Georgia I second the nomination. Mrs. Stevenson is a member of the National Society, but not a member of a Chapter.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Every technicality is fulfilled in the case of Mrs. Stevenson.

The CHAIR: I will ask Mrs. Hamlin to take the chair.

Mrs. HAMLIN (In the chair): The ladies will please preserve order.

Mrs. RITCHIE: I wish to ask how long Mrs. Stevenson has been a Daughter of the American Revolution?

Mrs. OSBORNE: Madam President, I wish to make the statement that Mrs. Stevenson joined the Society a week ago. I second the nomination for Illinois.

Mrs. COX: Is there a certain time that a person must be a member before she is eligible to office?

The CHAIR: I will ask Mrs. Howard Clarke, Registrar-General, to make a statement concerning the point at issue.

Mrs. CLARKE: I received the application papers of Mrs. Letitia E. Stevenson one week ago last Monday. They were examined by me, and presented to the National Board of Management for action one week ago last Wednesday. They came with an autograph letter from Mrs. Stevenson begging pardon for so long delay in forwarding them. She was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

The CHAIR: The Chair rules that Mrs. Stevenson is eligible, if she has been a member but five minutes.

Mrs. General Greely was nominated for the office of President-General, but immediately withdrew her name.

Mrs. SHEPHERD (of Chicago): I desire to say that I think Mrs. Stevenson a most admirable candidate, and I am sure her election would be graciously received in the northwest.

MRS. LOCKWOOD: I move that nominations be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. CABELL: Ladies, I rise to a question of privilege. From the organization of this Society, it has been my opinion—and I feel at liberty to speak because I have been connected with the Society from the first day of its regular organization, when it came together to organize—that while the Society should be kept free from political influences of all kinds, inasmuch as its headquarters are in Washington City, the seat of our Government, it is exceedingly desirable that it should be

presided over by a lady prominent in the United States. Moreover, no ballot taken to-day could possibly be altogether just and fair, for the reason that it would be in the presence of one candidate who has been connected with the Society for a long time, who has presided over it, and who naturally would cause certain votes to be cast on that account, while the other lady is absent. In view of that fact, in view of all the circumstances, and that there is a very marked and decided opinion in the Society present, I beg leave, while expressing most earnestly my gratification at the cordiality with which my name has been received, and the courtesy with which I have been received, to respectfully withdraw my name. (Cries of "No, no.")

I will give you an additional reason: If my name were withdrawn after a vote were taken, it would no longer be in your power to give the complimentary vote to Mrs. Stevenson, assuming that she would have the majority of the votes; and I think the unanimous vote would be a very beautiful thing. Therefore I beg leave to withdraw my name.

The CHAIR: It is now half-past four, the time for the Congress to take recess this afternoon to attend the reception to be given to the Congress by President Harrison and Mrs. McKee.

The meeting at half-past seven will begin promptly, as there are important papers to be read. The program is exclusively a literary one.

The Congress then took a recess.

- THIRD DAY.

Friday, February 24, 1893.

The CHAIR: Ladies, it is now 11 o'clock. The Congress will come to order. The Chaplain-General will perform her duty.

Mrs. Hamlin read from the Scriptures.

The CHAIR: The Secretary will call the roll.

Mrs. Shields called the roll.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The CHAIR: The question is upon the election of a President-General. I will ask Mrs. Hamlin to take the chair.

(Mrs. Hamlin took the chair.)

Mrs. MCLEAN: I would like to make a motion to reconsider the vote closing nominations, taken yesterday afternoon in a hurried manner, when we supposed we had two candidates before us. As Mrs. Cabell has withdrawn so positively, there seems to be no alternative. I say that the Congress has a right to re-open nominations, and I call for a rising vote.

The question was taken on the motion to reconsider, and there were: ayes, 29; noes, 51.

Mrs. RITCHIE: I would like to ask if a legal election can be held where there is but one candidate?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I wish to say that it is entirely in order.

Mrs. HOGG: We have a precedent in our own Society in the election of our late beloved President-General, who was elected by the Secretary casting the one ballot.

Mrs. AVERY: I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Stevenson for President-General.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Shields thereupon cast the vote for Mrs. Stevenson for President-General.

The CHAIR: Ladies, I have the honor to announce to the Congress that Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson (wife of the Vice-President-elect of the United States) is elected to the office of President-General. [Repeated applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH: I have a resolution which I intended to offer yesterday, but other business reached so late an hour that I was prevented, and I would be happy to present it now:

"Resolved, That this Congress instruct the Board of Management at its first meeting to create, as authorized by the Constitution, Article VI, section 2, the office of President-Presiding, and at the same meeting to elect Mrs. Mary Ellett Cabell to fill that office." [Continued applause.]

Mrs. WALKER: I second that motion.

The resolution was agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

March 24, 1893.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management was called on Friday, March 24th, at ten a. m. Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Dorsey. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mrs. Tittmann, the reading of the Minutes was postponed.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that a Committee on Revision of the Minutes for the Magazine be appointed. Carried.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Boynton, chairman; Miss Washington and Mrs. Barclay.

Report of the Auditing Committee was read by the chairman, Mrs. Alexander.

Miss Boynton moved that it be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that all officers having reports to present and finding themselves unable to attend a called meeting, be required to authorize some member of the Board to read such report. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that the Committee on the Magazine appointed by the President-General: Mrs. Barclay, chairman; Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, be confirmed. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Beale, that the report of the Magazine be referred to the committee appointed by the President-General. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Beale, that the circular be received from the Printing Committee, which is discharged from further consideration of the subject, and referred to a Committee on Recommendations, which shall report to the Board. Carried.

The committee appointed by the chair was as follows: Mrs. Tittmann, chairman, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Boynton, and Mrs. Smith.

Section 6, article 4, of the By-Laws being read, which de-

clares that no State or Honorary Regent shall be appointed who is a non-resident of said State, it was moved by Mrs. Beale that Mrs. Sara A. Pryor be made Honorary Vice-President-General. Carried.

The chair then read the names of the following committees, appointed by the President-General:

Committee on Building—Mrs. George H. Shields, chairman, Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. T. S. Hamlin, Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, Mrs. W. C. Whittemore. This committee to act with the committee from the Sons of the American Revolution: Mr. Bernard R. Green, General George H. Shields, Mr. William D. Cabell, Mr. William A. De Caudry, Mr. Henry Wise Garnett, and Dr. Gallaudet. Committee confirmed.

General Committee on World's Fair—National Board of Management with State Regents. Mrs. Cabell, chairman; Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Alexander, secretaries.

Executive Committee on the World's Fair Representation Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. Cabell, chairman, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Boynton, secretaries; Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Blount. Confirmed. The President-General advising that the committee be given power to elect other members, Mrs. Jawin, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Smith, Miss Miller, Miss Jones and Mrs. Goodfellow were added at the first meeting of the committee.

Sub-committee on the National Hymn—Mrs. Cockrell, chairman, Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Leland Stanford and Mrs. John S. Mitchell. Confirmed.

Printing Committee—Mrs. Dickins, chairman; Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Washington. Confirmed.

Registrars' Committee—Mrs. Smith, chairman; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Washington. Confirmed.

Auditing Committee—Mrs. Alexander, chairman; Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Geer. Confirmed.

Finance Committee—Mrs. Tittmann, chairman; Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Keim. Confirmed.

Revolutionary Relics Committee—Mrs. McKee, chairman ; Mrs. Beale, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Bulloch and Miss Dorsey. Confirmed.

It was moved by Mrs. Tittman that when the Board adjourned it should be to meet on Saturday, April 1st, at ten a. m. Carried.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was requested to communicate with the two members whose papers were found to be incorrect, and forward to them the resolution passed at a previous meeting of the Board relating to the matter.

Moved by Mrs. Boynton that owing to the illness of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Brackett be elected Secretary *pro tem.* Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that the Board of Management and resident members of the Society attend the bazaar to be given in Baltimore for the monument to the Maryland line and that Wednesday, April 5th, be the date fixed. Also, that the Sons of the American Revolution be informed of the proposed excursion and the hope expressed that the date selected would be given by them to the same purpose. Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Smith, all correspondence relating to this matter was put into the hands of Mrs. Alexander.

The vote was then taken by ballot to elect the Executive Committee of the Board.

The following ladies were elected :

Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Heth.

Moved by Mrs. Smith, that resident members of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be considered a sub-committee and empowered to open the box of china presented to the Society by Mrs. Nelly Flint, of Brooklyn, New York, and report to the Board. Carried.

Confirmed and commissioned by the Board :

Mrs. Fanny T. Ballard, Honorary Regent for Kentucky ; Mrs. John Olendorf, Chapter Regent, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Moved by Mrs. Brackett, that the Board adjourn. Motion carried.

PORTRAIT OF MRS. HARRISON.

TO BE PLACED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The sub-committee of the National Committee of the fund for this purpose wish the whole amount, \$2,500, to be collected before the contract is signed for a full length picture. The following amount is now deposited in the Riverside Bank, New York:

1892.		
Sept.	Mrs. John Rigley Putnam,	\$200 00
"	" Ellen Hardin Walworth,	25 00
Oct.	Mr. William O. McDowell,	1 00
"	Mrs. A. McDowell,	1 00
"	Miss Pauline McDowell,	1 00
"	" Evans, Pa.,	2 00
"	" Clark, N. Y.,	5 00
Nov.	Mrs. Mitchell, N. J.,	1 00
Dec.	" Gordon, Pa.,	1 00
1893.		
Jan.	Miss Jackson, Pa.,	1 00
"	" Ballard, Ky.,	5 00
"	Pawtucket Chapter, R. I.,	26 00
"	Mrs. Wilbour, R. I.,	10 00
"	" Bullock, R. I.,	10 00
Feb.	Gaspee Chapter, R. I.,	50 00
"	Mrs. Olcott,	1 00
"	" Tittmann,	1 00
"	Unknown,	1 00
"	Chicago Chapter, Ill.,	25 00
"	Chicago, Unknown,	2 00
"	Mrs. F. C. Hartley, N. Y.,	25 00
"	" M. L. D. Putnam, Ia.,	1 00
"	Wiltwick Chapter, Kingston, N. Y., . . .	25 00
"	Miss May McCandless, Philadelphia, . . .	50 00

Feb.	Mrs. K. C. Breckinridge, Ark.,	\$5 00
"	Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.,	5 00
"	Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Mass.,	8 50
"	Mrs. C. W. Crosby, N. Y.,	5 00
"	Miss Sherman, N. Y.,	5 00
"	Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, N. Y.,	10 00
"	" Mary Nicoll Putnam, "	2 00
"	Unknown, by Treasurer-General,	1 00
"	Miss E. T. Ward, Washington, D. C.,	1 00
"	Mrs. John W. Conklin, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	5 00
"	Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, N. J.,	5 00
"	Mrs. Shippen, N. J.,	5 00
"	Mrs. D. W. C. Mathez, N. J.,	5 00
Mar.	Unknown, by Treasurer-General,	2 50
"	Mrs. A. E. Valentine, St. Paul, Minn.,	5 00
"	" F. A. Kendall, Cleveland, O.,	1 00
"	" T. D. Crocker, " "	1 00
"	" C. A. S. Talbot, " "	1 00
April.	Mrs. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.,	5 00
"	Baltimore Chapter, Md.,	18 00
"	Sequoia Chapter, California,	25 00
May.	Mrs. C. C. Foster, for Indianapolis,	300 00
		<hr/> \$891 00

The following amount is subscribed :

Mrs. N. B. Hogg, for State of Pennsylvania,	\$ 200 00
Of this amount \$50 has been sent in by the Wyoming Valley Chapter, and a handsome sum by the Pittsburgh Chapter, amount unknown.	
Mrs. Newport, for State of Minnesota,	50 00
Miss McAllister and Mrs. Doremus, for New York, will send a suitable contribution,	
Mrs. Leland Standford,	100 00
" Hill, Ga.,	5 00
" Powell, Washington, D. C.,	1 00
Miss S. Hetzel, Va.,	1 00
Mrs. M. Hetzel, Va.,	1 00
" F. Osborne,	10 00

Mrs. John Ritchie,	\$5 00
" Greene, Culpeper, Va.,	5 00
" Cook, Ga.,	1 00
Miss A. C. Benning, Ga.,	5 00
Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell,	25 00
" G. H. Shields,	25 00
" W. C. Foster,	25 00
" Justice Fields,	5 00
Miss E. Washington,	1 00
Mrs. H. V. Boynton,	25 00
" H. C. Blount,	25 00
Miss Mary Desha,	5 00
Mrs. deB. R. Keim,	5 00
" Marshal McDonald,	5 00
" A. H. Clarke,	5 00
" R. S. H. Brooks,	10 00
" A. W. Greely,	5 00
" T. A. Alexander,	5 00
<hr/>	
	\$ 555 00
	801 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$1446 00

I will be glad to have a correction of any errors in this list of names, amounts or in omissions; in subscriptions and collections offered at the reception in Washington, Feb. 20th, there was difficulty in getting the names and amounts accurately placed. It should be remembered that the above contributions have been entirely voluntary, no entertainments or individual solicitations having been made. It is now hoped that all Chapters, or "Daughters," who wish to have the pleasure of increasing this fund, will notify the treasurer as soon as practicable, as arrangements will be closed with the artist, Mr. Daniel Huntington, in a very short time, and the picture will be a three-quarter length or a full length, in accordance with the amount subscribed within this brief period—probably one month. It is not necessary that the money should be sent earlier than Feb-

ruary 1, 1894, but the sub-committee must know where to look for it. They appreciate the prompt and sympathetic spirit with which they have been encouraged in an endeavor to perpetuate the memory of our beloved first President-General.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,
Treasurer.

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1893.

Editor American Monthly Magazine: Mr. F. B. Heitman of this city has recently published a book (*Historical Register, Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1783*), which we regard as of so much interest and value to members of our Society, that we desire in this public manner to call attention to it.

The book contains the names, rank, etc., of over ten thousand officers who served in the Revolutionary war; and supplies, so far as we know, information not to be found in any other publication.

We think every Chapter Registrar in the country should have a copy of it. It would certainly expedite and greatly lessen their labor and ours in the examination of applications for membership in the Society. The price is \$5.

ROSA WRIGHT SMITH,
MARY KATHARINE JOHNSON,
Registrars-General.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The event of this month is the meeting of the "Daughters" at Chicago, on the 19th inst. All eyes will turn thither and unanswered questions will arise to those who cannot go. What is the mansion of the Daughters? Naturally a woman no sooner becomes self-conscious than she looks about her for a home; we Daughters have now only a hired room, and our treasures, relics, etc., and our records of various kinds are scattered. The "Smithsonian" has kindly sheltered some of these relics, and each officer of the Society has her private desk at her own home crowded with the papers of Daughters of the American Revolution, while the little editorial home of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is littered with documents, etc., that belong to the business department. Thus there are practical needs for a home, to say nothing of the comfort and dignity attached to real possessions for either the individual or the organization. In a resolution suggesting such a house in the earliest days of our Society I proposed that it should be called the "Memorial Manor" of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I had a thought of surrounding grounds and embracing trees on the hill that bounds Washington on the northwest, now clustering with stately residences. This desire may be considered rather a sentimental one, but would it not be appropriate as a revival of the past adapted to the present?

The "National University," projected by General Washington, is a grand and inspiring enterprise into which we should enter with energy, and with an earnest presentation of our claim to full recognition in every department of its inauguration and progress.

The "scope of the Magazine" should embody these and every other subject that relate to the work and the objects of our Society, and through it the voice of the Chapters should be heard expressive of their opinions and desires in all these matters. The department of Chapters is omitted from this number because much information covering them is given in the reports of the State Regents, and several interesting items covering the brilliant celebrations of the anniversary of April 19th are deferred in the expectation that this May number will be issued at an earlier date than others have been, and these notices would cause delay.

The National Hymn, like the National Flower, is so purely a matter of sentiment and taste that neither arguments, appeals nor decrees will weigh in the selection. Some day we will find that we have both one and the other, but why we have them will be difficult of explanation. The verse or flower must strike a tenderly responsive chord of the heart of the Nation, who can say "whither it cometh or where it listeth!"

The proceedings of the Second Continental Congress will be completed in the June number, which closes the second volume of the Magazine, but the papers representing the various Chapters will continue to appear for some time longer until all are published.



